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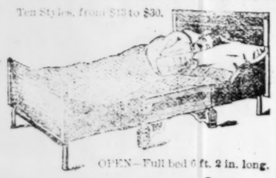

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THEY have in California a case which is likely to be more celebrated than that of the dynamiters in Chicago. A man charged with murder has been set at liberty, and probably will never be tried again, because every man in the county has been summoned as a juror and found to be incompetent. It may be doubted if there is a parallel to this strange experience in the history of any other county in America. The prisoner, Prewett, was arrested for murdering Dr. Powers, a man whom the community thought should be lynched. Prewett met the Doctor on the highway and shot him dead. Then, fearing trouble, and knowing the sentiment that existed, he raised a mob for the purpose of lynching the man who was already dead. Swearing all the members of the party to secrecy, Prewett led them to the place where Powers' body lay, and told them what had happened. He explained to them that they were equally guilty because they had conspired with him, and that they ought to be thankful for his forethought in relieving them of an unpleasant duty. To have the tragedy properly understood, however, he suggested that the body be hanged to a tree, so that there would be no difference of opinion as to the reason why the victim had been put out of the way. This was agreed to, and the crowd dispersed. In the course of time one member of the lynching party concluded to confess, and on his complaint Prewett was arrested and ultimately brought to trial. At the first hearing the facts as here outlined were very clearly brought out, but the jury divided hopelessly and a new trial became necessary. About half of the men in the county had been summoned before the first jury was obtained, and on the second trial all that remained were subpœnaed without securing the requisite number. The majority of the people were fierce partisans either of Powers or Prewett, and it was possible to challenge them for cause. Finding the poll list exhausted and only a fraction of a jury secured, the Judge concluded to admit the prisoner to bail, and it is thought that this action will end the case.

THE nationalities of Chicago, according to the new school census, taken last month, are: German, 226,000; American, 154,000; Irish, 120,000; Slavonic, 55,000; Scandinavian, 33,000; English, 30,000; Latin, 16,000; negroes, 8,000; Canadian, 4,000; and all others, 9,000. As will be seen, the Germans outnumber the Americans, and the latter are but little more numerous than the Irish. Chicago is more Irish than any city in Ireland, save Dublin and Belfast; more German than Munich, Dresden, or Cologne. Less than one-fourth of the population of Chicago is, by its own census, of American origin. It will be very difficult for this small American population to assimilate the immense number of foreigners Chicago contains. It must always be more or less foreign in its ideas, a city where foreign doctrines, socialism, anarchy, etc., will hold sway.

A LIVELY time was experienced by an apiarist, one day last week, at Bruce township, Ontario, when sixteen swarms of his bees came off at the same time, and besieged a branch of a tree, where they formed a huge roll several feet in circumference and about five feet long. He separated them, finding out each of the sixteen queen bees, which he put into a hive, and gathered enough bees to make a swarm, until he had the whole sixteen quietly settled in new hives.

A Pittsburg builder of cheap houses uses matched flooring instead of lath and plaster. On this cotton cloth is glued, and on the cloth wall paper is pasted. This he claims is better and cheaper than plaster, and thus houses can be built in co'd weather.

The Governor of Algeria has discovered a use for standing armies in time of peace. The greater part of the grain crop, he reports, has been saved by turning the military loose on the locusts and crickets. No less than two hundred and seventy-six cubic metres of locusts' eggs and nine thousand five hundred cubic metres of crickets were destroyed. The forced labor employed for this purpose, adds the report, represents a day's work of seventeen hundred thousand natives—a sad commentary on the son of the desert's capacity for work.

The meanest teacher on record—and that means a great deal to the children—is the one at Liegnitz, in Germany, who gave her class the following problem for a holiday task: From 880,788,809 deduct 629 until nothing remains. The poor girls figured and figured for hours without making much headway; finally their tears attracted the attention of their parents. A simple division will show that the figure 629 is contained in the larger one no less than 1,400,300 times. Allowing three deductions a minute and twelve hours' work a day, it would take over 600 days to do what had been given the girls as a holiday amusement.

There is trouble over the famous Navarro flats in New York, the model and mammoth apartment buildings that were to revolutionize methods of living, minimize the inconveniences and annoyances and afford the maxima of comfort, luxury and convenience for housekeepers. The plan doesn't appear to have proved wholly successful, and the insurance company which holds a mortgage of $1,000,000 on the buildings is to foreclose its claim, while sums aggregating $40,000 are due for taxes, water-rent and other incidentals. The condition of affairs seems to indicate that there is a line in apartment-house building which it isn't safe to pass. Persons who can afford to pay for such accommodations as the Navarro plan promised not unnaturally prefer in most cases to own their own houses.

Statistics in regard to newspapers seem easy to obtain, yet it is asserted that for the first time an accurate counting appears in a report read before the Imperial German Diet. According to this there are 34,000 journals in circulation in the world. Half are printed in English, one quarter in German and the rest in other languages. America has 12,000 and Europe 19,000. These figures are much larger than those given in "Hubbard's Directory for 1882." Less than 25,000 are estimated there as ministering to the world's daily information. The "Encyclopædia Brittanica" assigns no newspapers to Japan. The Japanese, however, are not so badly off and have journals devoted to various subjects. Seven are medical in character, nine relate to sanitary interests and twenty-nine endeavor to popularize science. A very creditable showing to their taste.

Texas has been popularly supposed to bear the palm for sententiousness since the episode of the householder who, upon observing a burglar climbing into his window at night, drew a revolver and simply remarked: "Git!" Whereupon the other replied: "You bet," and dropped to the ground. Now, however, Minnesota may make pretensions. During a thunder storm at Lake Minnetonka a few days ago, the lightning struck a tree near the Lake Park Hotel, shivering it to splinters. One of the guests of the house, who was standing near by, was thrown on his back. A hotel clerk rushed to his assistance and dragged him, apparently more dead than alive, into the hotel office. When the crowd that gathered around was momentarily expecting to see the lightning-stricken guest yield up the ghost he opened his eyes, raised himself on his elbow, and remarked: "Gentlemen, a little of that fills me up."

The French ministry have determined to drive the washerwomen from the Seine, and they are likely to have a much livelier time with them than they had in expelling the French Princes. A Berlin letter says: "The government has now determined to get rid of the Seine washerwomen and of the washing-ships moored along the banks of the river. There are over fifty of these huge barges, which are made use of throughout the year by no less than 38,000 washerwomen. The government has been impelled to order their removal by the fear that as all the drinking water at Paris is drawn from the Seine disease and bacilli might be engendered by the washing of so much dirty linen therein. The women, however, are up in arms. They refer the government to some old charter of rights and privileges granted them two centuries ago by King Henri IV., of glorious memory, and threaten that if the measure is persisted in they will all march in procession to the ministers armed with the batoir, which they use for beating the linen. They also declare that they will resist by force any attempt on the part of the authorities to board their ships. According to the latest intelligence received from Paris General Boulanger is conferring with the minister of marine as to the possibility of a combined movement on the part of the land and sea forces, while the minister of public works has been consulted as to the possibility of temporarily diverting the Seine into another channel and thus stranding the enemy's fleet."

Here is another argument for oatmeal and milk. There are living in West River Settlement, Nova Scotia, four brothers—McLeod—whose united ages foot up 324 years. They are as follows: Hugh, eighty-four years; William, eighty-two years; Daniel, eighty years, and Anthony, seventy-eight years. They are all hale and hearty and able for their porridge and milk every morning.

The Powderly of Belgium is named Pahaut. He is the leader of the Belgian quarrymen, and during the recent labor riots in that country he exercised his influence on the side of order. He enjoys the unbounded respect and confidence of the laboring population. He is often called King Pahaut, and on his way to his recent conference with the Governor of Liege was followed by an almost royal escort. He road at the head of 500 quarrymen, a heavy hammer in his gloved hand, and bowed graciously in response to the enthusiastic shouts of the populace. Pahaut, who is fifty-two years of age, is said to be very intelligent and a giant in strength.

In conversation with a representative of one of the largest New Jersey nurseries a reporter of the New York *Mail and Express* learns that the old Lombardy poplar trees are again coming into fashion. The dwarf maples of Japan are also now in favor. They come one and a half to two feet high, and cost $2 to $5 each. The Norway spruce is still popular as an evergreen; also the Nordman's fir, which is new and taking the place of the old English silver fir. The retinospera evergreen, from Japan is finer than the arbor vitæ. In hedges, the California privet is taking the place of the old American privet. Its foliage resembles the leaf of the camellia. Boxwood hedges are yet out of style. In shade trees maples are in demand, English, Norway and sugar. The elm is out of style, on account of a peculiar insect, of a parasite or carnivorous description. The Carolina and greenleaf poplars are in favor. New Jersey is greatly enlarging its productiveness in small fruits. There is a largely increased sale in black berry vines. The sweet early harvest, the earliest of all, which grows in clusters, is in demand. The small fruit industry has also increased in New York and Connecticut. The peach still leads in the nurseries, all over the country. Large numbers, both of peaches and apricots, are ordered for California. Delaware and Maryland are buying New Jersey peach-trees. The old trees in those two States are dying of defective sidebark, and Jersey is expected to supply half a million this fall—two years from the seed and one year from the bud. They are planted from the middle of October to the last of November, and bear from two to three years from the time they are set out. The Keiffer and Lamonte pairs, both especially adapted to canning, sell largely. The flesh is solid, but not particularly luscious.

The Use of Christian Names.

The following table exhibits the popular names of the day. It is based on the first or leading names of 100,000 children—50,000 males and 50,000 females—registered in England in 1882:

Order.	Names.	Number.
1	Mary	6,815
2	William	6,526
3	John	6,223
4	Elizabeth	4,611
5	Thomas	3,876
6	George	3,623
7	Sarah	3,602
8	James	3,084
9	Charles	2,922
10	Henry	2,900
11	Alice	1,905
12	Joseph	1,780
13	Ann	1,718
14	Jane	1,692
15	Ellen	1,621
16	Emily	1,611
17	Frederick	1,504
18	Annie	1,580
19	Margaret	1,516
20	Emma	1,510
21	Eliza	1,505
22	Robert	1,423
23	Arthur	1,257
24	Alfred	1,252
25	Edward	1,180

Total number of children (out of 100,000) registered under the above twenty-five names...65,895

It will be observed that these twenty-five titles belong to about two-thirds of the 100,000 children. It is also evident, on examination, that, however great the variety of the names divided among the remaining third, there was but one name to every 26.35 persons. There is good reason for supposing that the table affords a fair sample of the proportions in which personal titles are distributed among our own population in general, and we do not wonder at the confusion that often arises in large classes, as in our public schools, on account of so many children bearing the same name.

Imitation Diamonds.

A New York dealer in precious stones said to a *Commercial Advertiser* reporter: "Sham diamonds are manufactured principally in Paris. Some very fine ones, that by all but experts would be taken for real, are manufactured there. The smaller the stone, the more easy is the imitation. It is very seldom that sham diamonds are sold for true ones, as even pawn brokers, who are not usually considered very scrupulous, do not care to run the risk. But regular swindlers go about who carry two or three in their pockets, and by various representations frequently induce easily duped persons to purchase under the impression that they are making a wonderful bargain. People who lose a real stone from a cluster in a ring or other piece of jewelry will frequently have it replaced with a sham stone.

"With regard to the manufacture of sham diamonds, a great deal of nonsense has been talked about melting down diamond dust with a variety of other materials, and such like processes. This is all humbug. There is only one way of making false diamonds. A piece of crystal, or of the very clear kind of glass known as paste, is cut to resemble a diamond by experienced workmen and very finely finished off. By this means the requisite amount of brilliancy is obtained. The principal points to be observed are the polish and the due regularity of the facets."

THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword, or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word, or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo! there is that battle-field!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave!
But, oh! these battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

—*Joaquin Miller.*

HIS REWARD.

"The dearest little woman in the world!" I answered enthusiastically, when Robert Payton asked me for a description of Mable—"accomplished, and yet as modest as a violet; pretty, without coquetry; a dainty house-keeper, and yet an ardent reader."

Then Robert interrupted me with a light laugh:

"If you admire her so much, old fellow, why do you recommend her to your friends? Why don't you ——"

And then he caught his own headlong speech, while his face flushed. He did not mean to be unkind, and his eyes looked remorsely into mine, as I said, sadly:

"Why don't I strive to win her love? Ah, Robert, I shall go to my grave unblessed by a wife's love!"

Here, meeting the conscience-stricken eyes, I plunged into a discussion of some public topic, and we spoke no more of Mabel until she came herself to the porch where we were seated, to be introduced to my friend. I left them together after a time, and strolled down—no, let me write only plain truth here—limped painfully down the garden path to the summer arbor, where I had carried many a heart-wound before. Robert's words had stung me, and every pulse was quivering yet with keenest pain.

He was my friend in college, and had accepted an invitation given years before, and come to spend a few weeks in Somerville with me. Our little family consisted only of three, with the servants, my Aunt Clara, Mabel and myself. I called Mabel cousin, and we had been brought up like brother and sister, but in reality she was only step daughter to Aunt Clara.

Ours was a pleasant home. My own income was an ample one, and Aunt Clara's husband had left a competency to his wife and child. We were fondly attached to each other, and we had around us every comfort of refined life. But I—ah, how my pen halts and lingers!—I was a blot upon the fair beauty of our home and surroundings.

I was not born a cripple; perhaps if I had been, resignation might have been part of my nature. At nineteen I was a tall strippling as straight and active as a young Indian, with a comely face, as faces go, and the full, healthy possession of every sense; and already, with my boy heart, I loved Mabel, and looked forward to a life beside her as the happiest which fate could have in store for me.

She was but fifteen then, an innocent child, fair as a flower, gentle, loving, and yet full of youth's happiness. We, Aunt Clara, Mabel and I, took a journey during that winter, and in one of the great cities, where we remained for three days only, the hotel where we stayed caught fire. I was still reading when the alarm was given, but Aunt Clara and Mabel, tired with our sight-seeing, had retired early. I hastened to their room, and had some difficulty in rousing them. I heard their rapid preparations to escape through the closed door, and saw the fire gaining upon me. Just as they threw their door open the staircase became a sheet of flame.

"You cannot escape this way," I shouted, pushing them back into the room; "we must try the window."

They closed the door after me, and helped me to knot the bed-clothes together. Amid the horrible din around us the stillness in that room was awful to bear. No word was spoken till I lifted the end of a sheet to tie round Mabel's waist. Then, with white lips, but steady eyes, she whispered:

"Mamma first. Quick! the fire is under the door."

I threw open the window, and the door flashed into flame. A crowd beneath gave a shout as I lifted Aunt Clara to the sash, and hundreds of arms were raised to receive her as I lowered her to them, while a stream of water was thrown upon the flames beneath us. Safely I accomplished this first peril, and Mabel was next tied to the rope of bed-clothes. By this time the room was all in flames, but my darling reached the ground uninjured. I saw her safe, and the smoke and flame suffocated me. Leaning far out to steady the descent of Mabel, I lost my balance, and fell crashing to the ground beneath.

It was many long days before I knew anything more. I was taken to another hotel, and here my aunt and Mabel nursed me back to life again. But, oh, the miserable mockery that life seemed to me! Misshapen, lame and feeble, I returned to Somerville a shadow of the boy who had left it. Fire and fall alike had spared my face. The brown curls, the large, blue eyes, the straight features, were left untouched, although the pallor of death replaced the glow of health.

Tenderest love spared me all possible pain, but I murmured sorely. All my dreams of ambition were put aside with much repining, for the deformity and lameness were not so insurmountable a bar as a severe internal injury, that will make me an invalid till God takes me from life.

In the darkest hours of my despair Mabel was the angel who brought the light of patient submission to comfort me. Mabel's voice spoke the words of resignation that I took into my soul, knowing her sorrow was almost as great as my own. Mabel taught me to think of the two lives gained at the price of my infirmities. And the love that had been my hope and pride became an added torture to my heart.

How could I fail to love her more and more every day—my comforter, my darling! Was she not ever beside me, to wait upon me, to play for me, sing to me, read with me, wear away the long hours in games, and when my suffering was shown in my face, to bend over me, and, with her tears falling, thank me for her life.

Three years had passed since the fire, when Robert came to visit me. He had left me in the full flush of youthful strength; he found me a crippled invalid; but by God's mercy no longer a despairing, murmuring one. Before me ever was the perfect, sweet life I had saved; the motherly love my own hands had rescued from death, and with these two to comfort me, I had learned to say, sincerely and fervently: "God's will be done."

But when the letter reached me announcing Robert's intention of visiting me, a strange vision rose before me, uniting the lives of the two who were my dearest friends on earth. Dearly as I loved Mabel, I could wish for her no happier fate than to be Robert's wife. I knew him to be a man, honorable to his heart's core, noble in every impulse, talented and gifted with a marvelous power to win affection. He was rich, too, though he pursued his profession, and was already winning a good position as a rising lawyer. Sitting in the summer-house, I could see Robert and Mabel as they stood conversing on the porch where I had left them. His tall, erect figure, his handsome face, his perfect, manly beauty contrasted well with her small, dainty figure, her sweet, earnest face and the gentle womanliness of every expression. She wore white on that day, with soft blue here and there in her hair and on her bosom.

My darling! my darling! My heart hungered to catch her away from all the world, and fold her close, close in its embrace, and I sat looking upon her and praying sincerely that Robert might love her and win her love.

There were many walks and drives in Somerville well worth a visit, and, with Aunt Clara for chaperone, these two spent hours in the soft summer air, driving or walking. I had overcome Mabel's reluctance to leave me alone, by representing to her the impossibility of my performing the duties of host excepting in-doors, and begging of her to take my place in the exercise of hospitality to our guest. And in the hours, now very few and far between, that we were together, I talked to her of Robert, of the many noble traits I had seen in his character, of the honorable place he held among men, of his gentleness and bravery.

She would listen to me silently, bending over her sewing, and keeping her face hidden from me. I thought she was shy of showing the pleasure she felt in hearing her lover's praise. For, before the first week had passed, I knew that Robert was her lover. However he might prosper in his wooing, it was certain he was loving more and more the gentle girl whose sisterly care and affection had made the very sunshine of my life.

Shyly at first, but in a little time, with all the frank confidence of the years we had spent together in college, Robert made me the confidant of his love, meeting my warmest sympathy, sure of my listening patiently to all his enthusiasm, his hopes and fears. The fears predominated! He found his advances met by a gentle friendliness whose very frankness discouraged him.

"If she would blush and look shy as other girls do," he would say to me, "I would have some hope, but I might be her grandmother for any such emotion I might awaken in her. My very prettiest compliments fall flat when she raises her large soft eyes and smiles half merrily and with a spice of mischief, but never coyly, as if the words touched her heart."

Later he would be provoked, and once he hinted at a rival. Earnestly and truly I assured him that in the whole range of her maiden friends, Mabel had never shown favor to one above another.

Gentlemen visitors were not numerous at our house, Somerville being a quiet, sleepy place, apt to be deserted by its children when they arrived at "man's estate." Our minister was sixty, with a staid wife and half a dozen grown-up boys and girls. Our doctor was an eccentric old bachelor past fifty, who looked upon women as very troublesome bundles of aches and pains, whose requirements interfered sorely with his study of sundry pet theories in his profession. Lawyer we had none; and, anxiously summing up our entire masculine population, I was quite certain there was not one who could ever hope to win Mabel's affections.

Cheered by my assurances, encouraged by the affection of Aunt Clara, Robert became more hopeful as the summer days wore by, and my first attempt at matchmaking seemed in a fair way to prosper. If I grew paler and paler, if my physical suffering was increased by the mental torture of my daily life, I made no moan, and thought only of Mabel, her future, her happiness.

September was with us, and Robert was talking of returning to the city. Already, under the influence of his love for Mabel, he had prolonged his stay far beyond his original intention, and we had gladly urged him to do so. He had spoken of a day still a week distant for departure, when one morning, while it was yet early, he came to the summer-house, where I was reading, and sitting beside me, said:

"I am going to leave you to day!"

"To-day!" I cried, and looking full in his face. I knew why he was going.

"I did not mean to speak so soon," he said, in a low voice, that he made even by a strong effort, "but I met her on the porch, and she was so kind knowing my stay was nearly over, that I was hopeful for the first time. I told her my love, and before she spoke I read my answer in her sad, wistful eyes. She does not love me. Very gently she told me this. I cannot accuse her of any coquetry, for she has given me no more encouragement than the frank friendliness of hospitality. It was all my own folly. But, John," and Robert placed his hands upon mine, looking earnestly into my face, "she told me in her pure, womanly sympathy for my pain, her maiden secret. When I pleaded for time, hoping still to win her, she told me all her love, all her heart, was already given to another. Death might come before her love was answered, but it was no longer hers to bestow.

Before I could speak Robert left me again. Did he guess, by the pain of his own heart, the secret of mine? Was this unknown rival as startling, as unexpected to him as to me? Mabel, this child I had known from babyhood—Mabel, nursing a secret love! I could not believe it! Reject Robert for some stranger, whose name I could not guess! It must have been while I was in college that the love grew in her heart, while she was yet but a child.

I rose up bewildered and went slowly to the house. Aunt Clara was in her little sewing-room, and I entered my own snuggery beside it. The doors were not closed, and Mabel was on her knees, her face hidden in the bosom of the only mother she had ever known. I could hear her voice as she sobbed:

"It was cruel, mamma, to bring him here—cruel to him and me."

"But, Mabel," my aunt said, gently, caressing the bowed head, "I cannot understand. You say you cannot love him because you love another. Tell me, darling, where have you given your love?"

Then Mabel raised her head.

"Whom could I love but John?"

I heard no more. The sudden rush of happiness was too much for my feeble health, and I fell forward heavily, utterly unconscious. When my senses returned I had been lifted by Robert's strong arms to the sofa in my snuggery, and he was standing beside me. I could see my aunt holding Mabel in her arms near the window.

"Why, John, old fellow," Robert said, in a cheery tone that gladdened my heart, after the confidence of the morning, "do you often scare folks in this way? I could heard your aunt call in the garden, and your cousin is nearly frightened to death! John," he whispered, bending low, "did you find out the truth?"

I could only look wistfully into his face.

"I know! You meant it all for the best," he said, still in the same low tone; "but, you see, love will not be driven. God grant you every happiness! I can say it from my heart. Mrs. Meredith," he said, aloud, "can I speak to you a moment in the garden?"

Aunt Clara gently released herself from Mabel, and we were alone.

"Mabel!" I cried, sitting up in spite of the agony it caused me.

And she came at my call. At last, she read the love in my face, and she nestled in my arms, sobbing quietly.

"I can scarcely believe it yet," I said. "You love me, lame, deformed, sick!"

"What made you so?" she answered. "Was it not to save my life you risked your own? You could have easily escaped, but you waited for me. Oh, John," she said, earnestly. "I loved you always. I cannot remember when my love was not given to you, but never has it been so strong, so true, so life-long as since you were crippled, deformed and sickly for my sake."

So she is mine now, my darling, my Mabel. I am stronger as the years go by, but I shall never be quite well, never anything but a deformed cripple; yet Mabel loves me, and in my wife's affection I find happiness.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Thomas Edison is going to experiment with earth currents, which he thinks may revolutionize telegraphy. He says, sooner or later, telegraph wires will be a thing of the past.

Careful experiments by Mr. Joseph Jastrow show that the evidence obtained in favor of a "magnetic sense" —a perception of the mysterious force of magnets—is unreliable. The sense does not exist.

An incandescent lamp which requires no vacuum in the globe has been invented in Germany. The wire used is a mixture of conducting and non-conducting elements, the latter preventing the former from melting.

Aniline oil is reported to be gaining considerable favor as a local anæsthetic in simple surgical operations, such as opening a felon. On dipping the finger in the oil for a short time it becomes so insensible that the flesh may be cut to the bone without pain.

A Spanish inventor, Senor Pumariega, proposes applying an electric current to the body by a novel method. Flannel is impregnated with oxides of iron, copper, zinc and tin, which are excited by the prespiration of the body and subject the latter to a weak but constant electric current.

It is not generally known that coal which remains in store perfectly dry is rendered less valuable on that account, yet such is the fact. Most coal mines are saturated with water, and if this is drained off, the coal becomes flinty and valueless. Coal stored through the summer should be sprinkled and kept moist.

J. H. Eullard, of Springfield, Mass., has for several months past been at work on a tricycle for which steam shall furnish the motive power. The experiment has so far succeeded that recently several trial trips have been made with such satisfaction as to already cause two manufacturers to apply for the right of manufacture.

Ebony can be imitated on wood by first painting with a one per cent. solution of sulphate of copper. When perfectly dry the wood is painted over with a liquid consisting of equal weights of aniline, hydro-chloride and spirits of wine. The blue vitroil acts on the aniline and forms nigrosin, a black which can not be affected by acids or alkalies. A luster can be added by coating with simple copal varnish.

It is said that the great glacier of Alaska is moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile per annum toward the sea. The front, according to this account, presents a wall of ice some five hundred feet in thickness, its breadth varies from three to ten miles, and it is about 150 miles long. Almost every quarter of an hour hundreds of tons of ice in large blocks fall into the sea, which they agitate in the most violent manner, the waves being such as to toss about the largest vessels that approach the glacier as if they were small-boats. The ice is extremely pure and dazzling to the eye, and has tints of the lightest blue as well as of the deepest indigo. The top is very rough and broken, forming small hills, and even chains of mountains in miniature.

The Heligoland Woodcock Harvest.

Heligoland is the favorite (proposed) resting place for those vast flights of woodcock which, in the month of October, leave the fast-fading forests and bare rye fields of Norway and Sweden, where they have hatched out their young and fatten the young birds upon the resinous shoots of larch and succulent bilberries of the far north. At the first ice-blast they prepare to fly south, and about the middle of October every eye in Heligoland is on the alert watching for their arrival. Right across the narrowest end of the island high poles are fixed in the ground; from pole to pole strong fishing nets are stretched, resembling gigantic tennis nets. All is now prepared for the "hospitable" receptions of the poor, tired birds, and at last the happy day arrives. Sometimes during church time the cry is heard: "The woodcock are coming!" when every soul, including the clergyman, rushes out, and, seizing a long club-stick provided for the purpose, watch the long, black, wavy streak in the sky till it comes nearer and nearer; the poor birds fly very low in their fatigue after so long a flight and hitting against the nets fall down and are killed in enormous numbers. This is the rich harvest of the year for the Heligolanders, and boats are immediately got ready to convey the dead birds to Harburg. Woodcock pate is also made for the next week without ceasing, and fetches large prices in Germany, being very like Strasburg pate. So few escape to continue their flight that this massacre of the innocents may account for the comparatively rare appearance of these excellent birds in our English woods.—*All the Year Round.*

A man in Pittsburg has just patented a machine with which to blow window glass with compressed air, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the business.

A COMMONPLACE LIFE.

A commonplace life, we say, and we sigh;
But why should we sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky
Makes up the commonplace day.
The moon and the stars are commonplace things,
The flower that blooms, and the bird that sings,
But sad were the world, and dark out lot,
If flowers failed and the sun shone not.
And God, who sees each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful whole.

—*Susan Coolidge.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Talk is cheap—unless you employ a stenographer.—*Somerville Journal.*

An hour-glass is made smallest in the middle. It shows the waist of time.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A pretty girl won a musket in the French lottery. When they gave it to her she asked: "Don't they give a soldier with it?"

Pretty nearly everybody is on strike nowadays—trying to hit the pestiferous fly and missing him nine times out of a possible ten.—*Troy Times.*

When Fortune hides her smiling face,
And many troubles disconcert you;
Though friends may leave their 'customed place
Your creditors will ne'er desert you.

—*Merchant-Traveler.*

"What do you grow on this 'and f?" he inquired of the farmer who was leaning over a fence inspecting a particularly barren piece of ground. "Grow lazy," was the satisfactory reply.—*New Haven News.*

A young man advertised for a wife, his sister answered the advertisement, and now the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, while the old folks think it is hard to have two fools in the family.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

HOPELESS.

They have made the piano of paper,
What wonders art is achieving!
If they'd make a paper performer
Life yet might be worth someone's living.

—*Tid-Bits.*

"Are you a philanthopist, sir?" asked an old gentleman of a young man who was distributing a quantity of butter-Scotch to some little children in Washington Square. "Am I a what?" said the young man. "A philanthropist?" "No, sir; I'm a dentist."—*Puck.*

"I remember well," said Bagley, in a reminiscent way, "the old gate where we did most of our courting. The dear, dear gate." "So it was," said Mrs. Bagley, musingly. "I know dear papa said it cost him thirty dollars to have the hinges and other parts repaired that summer."—*Philadelphia Call*

"Mamie," said a young man in an ice cream saloon, toying with his cheek, "do you know that a chemist has discovered tyrotoxicon in ice cream?" "Has he though?" answered Mamie, manifesting pleasurable surprise. "I wondered what made it taste so good. I could eat another plate of it." And the young man mentally cursed the lamentable failure of his scheme.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Rare Confederate Relic.

A gray coat has been hung in a case at the National museum near the collection of relics of the Confederacy. This coat was a Confederate officer's coat, and though such garments were worn by thousands of men less than twenty-five years ago, they are regarded as rare curiosities.

The cloth, which is gray, is not of very fine texture. It is a frock coat with cuffs and military collar faced with blue. The sleeves are embroidered with gold braid. There are no shoulder-straps, but instead three bars on the collar indicate the rank of the wearer. The buttons are similar to United States buttons, except there is no lettering upon them. They have embossed upon them the American spread eagle, with the Union shield upon its breast, and surrounded by a galaxy of stars. Mr. Howard Clark, who has charge of the historical collection, expects soon to obtain possession of a coat of an engineer officer in the Confederate service.

What became of all the old gray and butternut suits after Appomattox is one of the mysteries which those only can explain who have made a deep study of the average life and the final destiny of a suit of clothes.—*Washington Star.*

Swedish Manners.

One great peculiarity of traveling in Sweden is the extreme quiet and lack of flurry. The Swedish are a taciturn and noiseless people. They do much by signs and never shout; a Swedish crowd makes singularly little sound. Swedes even of the lowest class never push or jostle. It is the custom to do so much bowing and hat-lifting that one is obliged to move more slowly than in England to give time for all this courtesy. When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat pier all the lookers-on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment returned by the traveler. If you address the poorest person in the street you must lift your hat. A gentleman passing a lady on the stairs of a hotel must do the same. To enter a shop or a bank with one's hat on is a terrible breach of good manners. If you enter or leave a coffee-room you must bow to all occupants. Passengers on board the little steamers which ply between Stockholm invariably raise their hats to occupants of any other boat which passes near them. The very men in charge of the locks on the canal bow politely to the sailors as the boats go through. Imagine English bargees indulging in such amenities.—*London Society.*

An Island on Fire.

A recent issue of the Chicago *Tribune* says: The Canadian steamer Isaac May arrived last night from Manitoulen Island, on the Canadian side of Lake Huron. It is the largest island in the great lakes, and is covered with cedar trees. When the vessel arrived there the inhabitants were badly frightened. For weeks not a drop of rain had fallen. Shortly after the steamer and her tow began to take on their cargoes of posts and ties the woods suddenly burst into a great blaze, and no sooner had the fire started than a severe wind storm swept over the Island, driving the flames in every direction. The people fled in terror to the beach and sought shelter on board of the vessels, which pulled out into the lake. Scores of bears, roaring with pain, ran out of the woods with their hair singed from their hides and plunged into the lake. The flames raged for two days, bur

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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FOR 1886.
$1.50 A YEAR.

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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

The County Ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention on Saturday last is a good one throughout, and will get the support of the party in November next. A thorough canvass will be made and the people will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the candidates.

TEXAS.—A scope of territory 30 miles wide and 500 miles long is totally destitute, no rain has fallen during last year, the crops being an entire failure. There are fully 10,000 families requiring immediate relief. Most of them emigrated to their present homes when very poor.

—From the extracts we have seen made from the democratic handbook we think it must not only be a very admirable compilation, but a valuable one. Those who desire a copy can get it by sending one dollar to the democratic campaign committee at Washington city.—*News-Observer.*

FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—Officers Weatherly and Wheeler took three prisoners from the Guilford county jail to the penitentiary this morning. The prisoners were: Geo. R. Campbell, white, horse stealing, 5 years; Joel W. Parrish, white, horse stealing, 5 years; Chas. McNeill, colored, car breaking, 3 years.—*Workman.*

RAILROADS.—A corps of surveyors of the Richmond and Danville Company are engaged in surveying a route to Wilkesboro, with a view of extending the N. W. N. C. R. R to that point.

Another party connected with the Bristol, Pound Gap and Smithville Railroad were in conference with business men and the Chamber of Commerce of Winston and Salem relating to said road, and the proposed line is being canvassed to ascertain how much can be raised by local subscription.

—We regret to learn that many Christians have been recently murdered in Northern Cochin China and Seechuen. In the former alone fifty have been cruelly murdered. In Seechuen a general massacre is progressing. A dispatch from Shanghai says:—*Wilmington Star.*

"The Apostolic Vicar's residence in Seechuen has been burned to the ground. Not a piece of furniture, nor a book, nor a piece of paper was saved. The foreign consuls barely escaped from Seechuen with their lives. No efforts had been made up to the latest reports to quell the disorder and so far as now known it continues unsuppressed.

The Danbury *Reporter and Post* says: It was reported here on Monday last that Mr. J. T. Darlington, formerly connected with this paper, but who has been for several years running a paper at Martinsville, Va., had on the Saturday previous shot and killed a man at that place. The circumstances as we get them are about as follows: A son of Mr. Darlington and a man by the name of Richard Bonseman had a difficulty, when Bonseman drew a pistol and shot young Darlington, the ball taking effect in his arm and face whereupon Darlington, Sr., drew a pistol and shot Bonseman dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—It is bright and beautiful to day, though it rained heavily in the early morning. People are gradually reoccupying their houses and the number in shelters and tents is rapidly diminishing. There were three or four slight shocks of earthquake during the night, but none serious, and few persons were aware of their occurrence. The subsistence committee has changed the plan of operations and appointed visitors for each ward, to ascertain cases of distress, all of which will be supplied at their homes. The board of engineers is still at work surveying buildings and continues to condemn those which are unsafe. The latest reports from points along the South Carolina railroad indicate that reports of distress at Lincolnsville, Knightsville, and elsewhere were greatly exaggerated. Whatever is necessary will be done for them.

DAVIE COUNTY.

From the Times.

—A protracted meeting will begin at Bethlehem on the third Sunday in September.

—Rev. C. E. Gower baptized sixteen persons at Foard and Lidsay's Mill Sunday.

—Some of our oldest citizens say that they remember the earthquake shock of 1811, and that the shock was as severe as that of Tuesday night, August 31. They also say that shocks were felt from December to April.

STOKES COUNTY.—The Republican County Convention was held at Danbury, Stokes county, on Saturday, 4th inst., and the following ticket nominated: For Legislature, J. Calvin Nusum; Sheriff, B. F. Bynum, Jr.; Clerk, F. D. Petree; Register of Deeds, D. V. Carroll; Surveyor, Samuel Shelton; Coroner, —— Edwards.

—Destructive floods near Raleigh, and Statesville. Two Mills washed away near Raleigh, last week.

—David A. Jenkins, Confederate State Treasurer died at Gastonia last week.

Forsyth Co. Democratic Convention.

Convention met in the Opera House in Winston of Saturday afternoon, September 11, at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by M. W. Norfleet, chairman of the County Executive Committee.

On motion, R. B. Kerner, of Winston, was made permanent chairman, and the representatives of the Democratic press appointed Secretaries.

Roll of townships called. All were represented.

Nominations were next in order.

It was decided by Convention that nominations for all offices be made, and that afterwards the townships should retire to decide upon their candidates, each precinct being entitled to 2 votes in Convention.

For House of Commons Henry E. Fries, Henry Marshall and W. H. Shepherd.

For Sheriff, John Boyer,

For Clerk of Superior Court, R. F. Linville, and

For Register of Deeds, D. P. Mast.

There being no opposition to Sheriff, Clerk, and Register of Deeds the rules were suspended and the above named were nominated by Convention by acclamation.

For Treasurer, R. L. Cox, J. M. Guyer and Melvin Hamlin were nominated.

For Surveyor, M. H. Morris, and

For Coroner, Dr. Dicks.

There being no opposition, to the Surveyor and Coroner the rules were suspended and the above persons were nominated by Convention by acclamation.

Convention then took a recess, and the townships retired to consult on the nominees for House of Commons and for Treasurer.

After a short interval Convention was called to order, and the vote announced.

H. E. Fries having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee of the Convention, and on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

R. S. Cox received a majority of the votes for Treasurer, and was declared the nominee of Convention.

After appointing a new County Executive Committee, and delegates to the Senatorial convention to be held in Germanton, on Friday, September 24th, the Convention adjourned.

The ticket is as follows:

For the Legislature: H. E. Fries; Sheriff, John Boyer; Register, D. P. Mast; Treasurer, R. L. Cox; Superior Court Clerk; R. S. Linville; Surveyor, M. H. Morris; Coroner, Dr. W. P. Dicks.

Commissioner's Court.

The Board of County Commissionors convened in the Court-house last Monday a week, and transacted the following business:

The Clerk of the Board was authorized to issue orders on the county treasurer to the amount of $400, out of the $1000 appropriated for the improvement of the public roads leading into Winston, and that the same be paid upon the certificate of A. B. Gorrell, chairman of the Road Committee.

On motion of the defendant, the case of Road petitions from Kernersville township against Chas. Teague, in appeal from the board of supervisors of that township, was continued till Sept. 25th, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the conditions that both the petitioners and defendant (Teague) give a justified bond for costs in the sum of $200 each, to serve the costs in the case, bond to be filed on or before the hour of trial, or case to be dismissed as to the party failing to give bond.

SECOND DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

A settlement of taxes for the year 1885 was made with Sheriff Boyer by the Board.

A number were released from and allowed to list their taxes.

[List of Jurors was published last week.]

Ordered, That R. S. Linville notify the authorities of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., to build a bridge across their road at or near Linville's School House in Belews' Creek township, as early as practicable.

Ordered that the Board meet again on the 18th of September for the purpose of examining and receiving the new jail.

It was ordered by the Board that the following persons be appointed as Registrars and Judges of the approaching election to be held November 2d, 1886. The first named in each township is appointed Registrar, and the remaining four are for Judges, to-wit:

Abbott's Creek—J. H. Whicker, David Smith, John W. Crews, A. Pitts, John Tucker.

Belews Creek—F. Fulton, A. G. Voss, James Moir, James Lewis, N. W. Fulp.

Bethania—J. N. Anderson, N. F. Sullivan, Ed. Speace, J. H. Stoltz, L. S. Grabbs.

Broadbay—M. J. Bodenhamer, A. J. Snider, M. L. Charles, P. E. Leight, Noah Hine.

Kernersville—J. M. Guyer, J. S. King, A. H. Beard, V. W. Perry, A. F. Roberson.

Lewisville—J. P. Binkley, Thos. L. Warner, M. Blackburn, Geo. F. Mock, S. W. Craft.

Middle Fork—P. A. Cox, Shade Morris, M. H. Ogburn, Jno. Beeson, J. P. Crews.

Old Richmond—E. L. Reid, Benj. Sprinkle, J. C. Flemington, H. B. Holder, John B. Vest.

Old Town—C. H. Hauser, J. L. Pratt, J. M. Richmond, J. H. Shore, Daniel Grubbs.

Salem Chapel—J. D. Waddell, J. A. Marshall, Geo. W. Leak, Thos. M. Marshall, Jesse F. Grubbs.

South Fork—J. E. Foy, W. L. Swaim, Tobias Speace, F. Brendle, Adam Nifong.

Salem—C. H. Fogle, M. N. Vogler, J. G. Sides, H. W. Shore, Thomas Spaugh.

Vienna—H. R. Lehman, H. J. Lehman, H. J. Hauser, A. S. Conrad, Phillip Mock, J. B. Doub.

Winston—M. Grogan, S. H. Hodgin, W. H. Clarke, P. A. Wilson, J. S. White.

—The cave in on Swannanoa tunnel on Western N. C. Railroad, was caused by the late earthquake. Hundreds of tons of earth fell. Mails come through by tranfer, and passengers go round by S. C. Railroad.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—For the last month I have been so busy attending protracted meetings that I have had no time to write for the *Press*. I spent nearly a week at Friedberg with brother Hall and had a good time. From there I went to Bethania and helped brother R. P. Lineback. He and I worked together in such meetings for thirty years, and have always found them occasions for mutual enjoyment, and this last meeting proved a blessing to both pastor and people. From Bethania I went to Friedland, and set in with brother Samuel Woosley. There too there was good success and quite a number will be added to this congregation by Baptism and Confirmation. On the first Sunday in September brother F. F. Hagen went the rounds with us and did good preaching work and enjoyed himself.

Last week I brought Aunt Rights home from Danbury. She was the last to come away from the McCanless House and one could hardly realize that only 2 weeks ago it was full to overflowing; her stay there did her a vast amount of good, and we do hereby heartily recommend this house to all persons coming to the springs as they will find that in the way of bountiful fare, clean beds and good attention it will not be surpassed.

In a recent letter from Rev. T. M. Rights, missionary in the Cherokee Nation, he speaks of his making arrangements to build a church at Wood Mount, and that his members held a *fair* at Talleqnah and realized about $151, towards its erection, which, taking every thing into consideration, was a great success.

Being in Salem the other day, Dr. Rondthaler, Principal of the Young Ladies Academy, invited the Rev. R. P. Lineback and myself to take a turn with him through the building and examine the late improvements made and still making, and we found that when finished every thing will be complete and first-class, both as regards comfort and in a sanitary point of view.

It was just one week since the opening, and there were already 180 pupils, and a number of engagements yet behind. Great praise is due to Principals, Professors and Teachers for their indefatigable efforts to make the Institution all that could be desired, religiously and intellectually; and we know whereof we speak when we say that the entire corps is made up of good, conscientious, christian men and women, who recognize their responsibilities to God for the precious charges entrusted to their care. With the opening of the present session another gentleman enters as Professor of Music, making two, and he brings with him from Germany the highest recommendation of capability in his department, and from present indications this venerable institution has kept her best wine for the last. Old pupils revisiting their Alma Mater, and who think that they know every nook and corner will find they will have to have a guide to show them round in their old home.

I have only written in reference to the internals, and said nothing about our tramp over the Academy grounds, where I learnt to my cost that the Dr. is a tremendous walker, and in this sense he does not seem to have much respect for old age nor corpulancy either. In passing along we saw the Junior Principal upon a mound superintending some improvements on the grounds, and we shook hands at a distance, Chinese fashion. Here too every thing is done to make it enjoyable in the way of recreation.

Passing a bevy of pretty girls I heard one say there is Uncle R. from my home, and sure enough who should it be but Miss Minnie Beard. She came and gave me her hand, and said she was happy in her new home. Minnie will learn.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, Sept. 13th, 1886.

LEWISVILLE, N. C.,
Sept. 6th, 1886.

Messrs. Editors:—The Teachers' Institute held at this place by our County Superintendent was quite a success.

The Institute was opened August 16th, with a goodly number of teachers present. The following gentlemen attended most of them regularly, viz: W. H. Goslen, P. T. Lehman, C. P. Sprinkle, J. H. Conrad, D. A. Binkley, J. W. Pratt, E. L. Kiser, J. B. Sprinkle, W. E. Vest, C. A. Pratt, and one lady, Miss Lula Hunter. G. V. Dull, Jno. A. Dull and L. J. Conrad were also enrolled as at a future day they aim to make teaching their profession.

There were four colored teachers in attendance.

The exercises consisted mainly in a review of the Common School branches, together with normal instruction by Prof. Butner, who made all these subjects as interesting as a clear exhibition could render them.

The Institute closed August 27th, the teachers feeling that they were much improved as well by the exercises as by association with each other.

D. A. BINKLEY.

DALTON, STOKES CO., N. C.
Sept. 8th, 1886.

Messrs. Editors:—Bees are doing very bad, and there will be but few kept during the winter. One man who is a good manager of bees, and who has been doing very well with them for many years, killed all his young swarms, 20 stands, and saved only about two gallons of honey.

Perhaps it would not be past date to send you a few lines about the earthquake.

The people were badly frightened in every direction, and there were but few but what suffered more or less. Many left their homes to see if it was so strange at their neighbors houses. One man had his tobacco piping piled in his house loft, and the shake and ratling was so strange and frightful that he left his house with his family as soon as he could get out, and went to a near neighbor's house. At one house where there was a large family they had a long chain to their dog, and when the fright came one of the men went out into the yard and the first thing he knew there was a chain being wound round his legs, and he called to his brother to bring out a light, but instead of going out to help him his brother had the door shut, and he out fearing that a devil was chaining him; but it was only the dog which was scared too, perhaps.

G.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned A. B. Mock and E. M. Weesner, have duly qualified as Executors of the estate of Jesse Mock, deceased, and hereby gives notice that they require all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jesse Mock to present them to the said A. B. Mock and E. M. Weesner, duly authenticated, for payment, on or before the 8th day of August, 1887, or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Persons indebted to the estate must pay without delay.

A. B. MOCK,
E. M. WEESNER, } *Ex'rs.*

Glenn & Glenn. Attorneys. 31-6t.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA is the most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. **SAW** and Grist MILLS, **Steam Engines. Gin Powers. Cider Mills.** Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

FALL OF 1886

Allison & Addison's

"STAR BRAND"

GUANO

—OR THEIR—

ACID PHOSPHATE

—FOR THE—

WHEAT AND GRASS CROPS.

No Fertilizers ever introduced have been more universally successful or generally approved than the above brands, and while not intending to say anything to detract from the reputation of any other fertilizer, we think the experience of the past twelve years justifies us in claiming that for wheat, clover and grass, and the improvement of the soil, these manures are not surpassed by any of them. They are unusually rich in amonia, and *real bone* phosphate *every atom soluble in the soil and available as plant food*, and they are in such perfect chemical and physical condition as to render their action prompt, continuous and lasting. The quantity and condition of these valuable elements make these manures of exceptionally high grade, and they are reasonably sure to give satisfaction.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Richmond, Va.

"STAR BRAND"

GUANO

IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED

For Wheat & Grass.

For which is is especially recommended.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
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RICHMOND, VA.

ACID PHOSPHATE

(Or Dissolved South Carolina Bone.)

Made of South Carolina Phosphate, dissolved in sulphuric Acid, containing 14 to 16 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.

Large quantities of this Fertilizer are now being used annually, both for GRAIN and GRASS CROPS, with the very best results, and its use is rapidly increasing each year.

We manufacture it at our Works, in Richmond, and are prepared to furnish an article of the highest grade, and at the lowest market prices.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
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AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

GUANO, $3.00 per bag of 200 lbs. cash.
" $3.50 " " " " on time.
ACID, $2.25 " " " " cash.

Best Quality

Clover Seed, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue & Herdgrass Seed.

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Fall and Winter GOODS

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Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Sept. 16th, 1886.

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Grain and Seed Separator & Grader,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Winston Agricultura Works.

WINSTON, N. C.

Every Farmer Needs It. Every Mill Owner Needs It. Every Dealer in Grain and Seeds Needs It.

TATE'S VICTOR

EMBODIES more points of excellence in WORK AND CONVENIENCE than any other machine for the same purpose. Perfect in SEPARATING and GRADING, simplicity and durability of construction, and the complete SELF-BAGGING arrangement, which in itself SAVES THE LABOR OF ONE MAN. The VICTOR has two shoes which work independent of each other, and which can be regulated at the will of the operator from a light to a heavy shake, thereby changing the quality and volume of each Grade as may be desired; the Blast is also readily changed from a mild breeze to a strong blast by means of the Fan Guages on each side of the Drum.

Four grades are made in preparing seed—the first grade being all the perfect grain, for seed; the second grade for market or milling purposes; the third comprising all the small and faulty grains and particles; and the fourth grade is that which is carried off by the combination of Zinc Screen work and the blast. Each grade is deposited into separate bags, as shown in the Cut; and the first and second can be run together in the same bag if desired.

THIS MACHINE

Seperates from Wheat all foul stuff, such as Oats, Rye, Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, White Caps, &c., and with the same operation grades the grain being treated; and will separate Wheat OATS and BARLEY that have been grown together; will also clean and grade Oats in a perfect manner; while for cleaning FLAX SEED it has no equal, or for Barley, Peas, Corn, Rye, Coffee, Rice, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Orchard Grass, or any kind of grain or grass seed.

This machine is run by hand or by power without any extra attachments; and by removing two small bolts the Machine is knocked down ready for shipping, moving or packing away. Hence it is the most convenient Machine to handle, takes up the least room, does the most work and gives the best satisfaction of any Fanning Mills on the market.

A large number of certificates could be given in regard to the Machine; but to show how the VICTOR is appreciated by all the leading Farmers and Grain Dealers, we give a list of the sales, nearly all of which were made by one Agent in the short space of three months:

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
H. T. Moser,	Bethania, N. C.	T. A. Wells,	Statesville, N. C	A. M. Propst,	Newton, N. C.	R. M. Roseman,	Lincolnton, N. C.
J. A. Wolf,	" "	W. E. Morrison,	" "	S. T. Wilfong,	" "	J. A. Robinson,	" "
M. C. Clayton,	Sedge Garden, "	Jacob Boston,	" "	G. L. & R. L. Shuford,	Jacob's Fork, "	J. A. Miller, and R. Mostfelter,	" "
J. W. Davis,	Red Shoals, "	E. M. Brawle,	" "	E. Huntsucker,	" "	E. S. & J. H. Rhodes,	" "
J. G. White,	Germanton, "	W. A. Lash,	Walnut Cove, "	N. Goder and P. W. Sigmon,	Hickory, "	G. W. Cansler,	" "
Stephen H. Davis,	Westminster, "	J. M. Arnt,	Catawba Station, "	S. M. Abernethy & J. S. Whitner Co.,	" "	Eli D. Ramsaur,	" "
E. N. Spease,	Bethania, "	Q. M. Smith,	Conover, "	Daniel H. Whitner,	" "	J. J. Havener & Seagle,	" "
W. A. Chaffin,	Germanton, "	Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jas. E. Wilfong,	" "	P. M. Hauser & Co.,	" "
Len W. Anderson,	Pine Hall, "	P. P. Green,	Cana, "	W. Smithdeal,	Salisbury, "	M. Wise and E. Black,	" "
W. C. Mathews,	Walnut Cove, "	Deal & Hunt,	Catawba Station "	J. S. Fleppin,	Francisco, "	J. W. Litchards,	" "
W. A. Clark,	Farmington, "	J. C. Miller,	" "	William Hinson,	Newton, "	John Rudsill,	" "
L. A. Furches,	" "	David Christopher,	" "	A. Costner,	Lincolnton, "	G. W. Reofner,	" "
R. A. Blaylock,	Kernersville, "	E. Gant and C. Conner,	" "	Minor Seagle,	" "	S. Blackburn,	Newton, "
J. N. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	J. B. Little & Fox,	Conover Station, "	Wm. Ramsaur,	" "	D. W. Ramsaur,	Newton, "
Levi Fowlare,	Salisbury, "	Mrs. Nancy Sherrill,	Newton, "	John Pendleton,	" "	G. A. Baitey,	Williamsburg, "
Walton & Lyerly,	Third Creek, "	P. E. Hult & Hull,	" "	J. Blackburn,	" "	W. W. Turner,	Vance, "
Barber & Lyerly,	" "	Silas Wike,	" "	Max Warlick,	" "	G. H. and H. P. Havener,	Lincolnton, "
Franklin Phifer,	Elmwood, "	R. E. Fetzer & Yost,	" "	Conrad Sonce,	" "	D. A. Coon,	" "
J. W. Brawley,	Shephard, "	Logan Shyer,	" "	Reef & Lain,	Newton, "	Capt. J. E. Gilmer,	Winston, "
Jesse W. Miller,	Third Creek, "	H. M. Smyer and G. P. Sides,	" "	H. E. Fries,	Salem, "	J. M. Clark,	Lincolnton, "
J. C. Cowan,	" "	Goder & Finger,	" "	E. Frost,	Cana, "	M. Ingram & Sons,	Lilesville, "
M. A. File,	" "	Bost & Williams,	" "	T. J. Ramsaur,	Lincolnton, "	J. A. Roberts and R. M. Petre,	Kerpsville, "
R. W. Phifer,	Elmwood, "	Jacob Lutz,	" "	J. D. Hoover,	" "	C. E. Robinson,	" "
J. S. Troutman,	Statesville, "	John F. Keener,	Maidain, "	C. J. Frazier,	" "	C. L. Havener,	" "
D. J. Brawley,	" "	J. A. Bowman and A. M. Wilson,	Newton, "	Dr. E. Powell,	" "	C. A. Conover & P. H. Little,	Catawba Station, "
E. P. Casey,	Calhain, "	P. E. Fry,	" "				

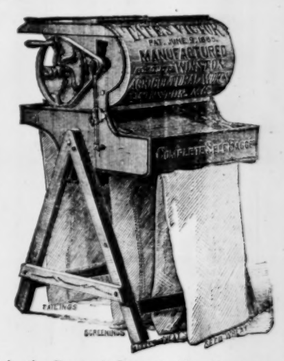
PRICE LIST OF MACHINES—AT THE FACTORY.

No. 1 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens;	$25.00.
No. 1 Machine, With Wheat and Oat Screens,	23.00.
No. 1 Machine, with Wheat Screens,	22.50.
CAPACITY OF NO. 1 MACHINE 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR.	
No. 2 Machine, with Grain and Grass Screens,	$33.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat and Oat Screens,	31.00
No. 2 Machine, with Wheat Screens,	30.00
CAPACITY OF NO. 2 MACHINE 60 BUSHELS PER HOUR.	

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND LETTERS TO

WINSTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
WINSTON, N. C.



(In writing to the Winston Agricultural Works about this Separator and Grader tell them you saw their advertisement in the PEOPLE'S PRESS.) No.-28 3m

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS, of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.	Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS.
	Corn and Flour Mills	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

Mar 25-6m

TOBACCO FLUES! STOVE PIPES

—AND—

Cast Iron Eyes for Furnace a Specialty

—AT—

W. S. REMPSON'S, WINSTON, N. C.

Sheet Iron and Tin work of all kinds done at Bottom Prices.
Large Lot Home-Made Tinware always on hand.
Roofing and Guttering at short notice by good workmen. Come and see me at Tise's Block. Sign Big Red Pipe.

W. S. REMPSON, WINSTON, N. C.

No. 36.—1m.

EARTHQUAKES & WONDERS

THE NORTH CAROLINA

FurnituriE StorE.

SELL ELEGANT GOODS

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

R. STEVENS,

Corner 4th and Cherry Street, Winston.

No. 36—3m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of Jonathan Swaim, deceased, the creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims legally authenticated for payment on or before the 4th day of September, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

CHARLES T. POPE, *Ex'r.*

Aug.031886-6w.

SEED WHEAT.

NINE YEARS experience in milling enables us this year to offer what we consider good seed wheat, both White and Red. All persons desiring good clean seed should call and examine our seed before buying elsewhere.

Price $1.25 to $1.40 per bushel.

Respectfully

F. & H. FRIES.

Aug. 29th-4w.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE.

WE WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS

A Grand Auction Sale of Clothing,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's, Youth's Boy's and Children's Clothing.

We are Determined to Sell these Goods. We Mean Business and We Mean What We Say. These Goods MUST GO to Make Room for

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

We are Overstocked. ALL NEW GOODS. No Shelf Worn Goods.

BITTING BLOCK, LIBERTY STREET,
Next Door to Crawford's Hardware Store.

M. M. STEIN.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6.45.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

—On Friday evening there will be a lecture in the Academy Chapel, on the cause of earthquakes, and Physical Geography in general, by Rev. L. B. Wurreschke, for the benefit of Centreville Chapel. Admittance, 25 cents.

Mrs. R. L. Patterson and family have returned home.

—The new chapel at Centreville is now under roof.

—Cow for sale, very cheap. Apply to C. E. Crist.

—The Sunday School excursion from Durham will be here Saturday.

—John P. Charles is having a store building erected in Waughtown.

—Winston Graded School opened on Tuesday with a good attendance.

—Happy Hill was the scene of a disgraceful row on Sunday afternoon.

J. G. Hall, of Hickory called on us Tuesday. Mr. Hall has many friends here.

—Moses Stewart, near Waughtown, has a tobacco barn that will hold 3,000 pounds of tobacco.

—The Concert on Tuesday evening last at Academy Chapel was well patronized and every body present pleased. The Salem Orchestra gave some good music reminding us of days gone by. We hope that our young musicians will feel encouraged to continue in their work, and that Prof. Lineback will give them all the assistance in his power.

The piano playing was of the very best. Mrs. H. E. Fries, Mrs. Helen and Miss Siewers sang with more than usual excellence, calling forth rapturous applause. Messrs. Seaber and John Butner sang well. The recitations were well given. The little folks in "Medley of old songs," took everybody by surprise. They certainly did well, singing and acting with the natural grace of children.

The whole programme was calculated to please, and the audience gave ample evidence of satisfaction. We hope to hear more of these musical treats during the winter.

—We saw an old gentleman from the country the other day who says he has lived in this county all his life, and has never yet been inside the court room in in the court-house, although he comes to town quite frequently. He has not the remotest idea how a court room looks.

—Joe Brim, colored, of Winston, thought he would deal out a little anti-prohibition on the sly in that place, but he wasn't sly enough for the officers of the law, and Joe now languishes in jail in default of $50 bail until court. His case was before the Mayor of that place last Saturday.

—Frank Hege has on exhibition at Giersh, Senseman & Co's tin shop three pumpkins of the mammoth king variety, raised by Geo. Hauser, which weighed 100 pounds.

—Lorenzo Lambeth measured one leaf of his tobacco, and found it to be three feet and two and a half inches long, and two feet and a half inches wide. Mr. Lambeth's tobacco is all large and he is afraid it will be too coarse to sell for a good price.

—We saw a man who has traveled over portions of Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, during the summer, and he says that cotton in these states will not make more than half a crop, and as the people depend almost entirely on the cotton crop for their support he thinks there will be hard times during the next year.

—Pleasant Bodenhamer, of Davidson county, has been married 26 years, and has never had a physician to come to his house to doctor him or his wife for any sickness. He has sent for a doctor twice for his children, once to perform a surgical operation on one child, and once to attend on another child in sickness. He has raised five children.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 11th, 1886:

Ladies.

Fannie Coppersmith, Miss Leas Hanes, Mrs. Mary Jane Hill, Miss Carrie Miller, Miss M. C. Meimeger, Lica Richmond, Juleaid Y. Sheets, Miss Annie W. Strathorn.

Gentlemen.

Mr. John W. Barge, Mr. Ephraim B. Cassell, J. C. Clodfelter, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. Elex Hanes, David Kallam, col), Mr. Israel Lindsay, (col.), Mr. Joseph Motsinger, Mr. S. H. Phelps, Mr. E. B. Williams.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle. Trade Mark.

—THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do*.

DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

DR. W. N. WATERS, 1219 Thirty-second Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the Tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me on March 21st, 1882, recorded in Book 46, page 509, Register's office of Forsyth county, I will expose to sale at public auction at the Court-House door in Winston, on the

Second Day of October, 1886,

the House and Lot in Waughtown, now occupied by N. Crowder.

Terms cash.

N. S. SIEWERS.

Sept. 2, 1886–5w.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } Superior Court.

J. P. Charles, vs. Ida Charles. } Notice.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Forsyth County; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at Fall Term, 1886, of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the Monday after the 1st Monday of September, 1886, (being the 25th day of October) at the court-house in Winston, N. C., and answer or demur to this complaint, in which action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

C. S. HAUSER.
Clerk of Superior Court.

Hendon & Buxton, plaintiff's Att's.
Sept. 21, 1886–6w.

TAKE NOTICE

That having purchased the BARBER SHOP formerly owned by Charles W. Williams,

Under the Arcade and Shelton Block, Main St.,

(Near Tise's Furniture Store,)

I take great pleasure in inviting my friends and numerous customers to call on me, as I have fitted up to wait on them in the best style of the "Tonsorial Art."

I have clean BATH TUBS in connection with the shop, where *cold or warm* baths can be had at all hours.

Hair Renewer, price $1.00. Gates' Dandruff Medicine, price $1.00.

ALEX. GATES,
THE BARBER.

Salem, N. C., No. 30—3m.

NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY, } In the Superior Court.

The undersigned Lineback as Administrator of Polly Fletcher, deceased, against Lydia Fletcher and others.

To sell the lands of intestate to pay her debts.

The undersigned Lineback as Administrator of Jas. Fletcher, deceased, against Jas. Fletcher and others.

To sell the lands of intestate to pay his debts.

It appearing to the Court that George Fletcher, one of the defendants in each of the above entitled actions, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, at the Court-House in Winston on the 4th Monday of Sept. 1886, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said actions, or judgment will be rendered against him in accordance with the relief demanded in the said complaints.

C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, office in Winston, N. C., August 23rd, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
Aug. 26–6w.

COFFINS!!

CASKETS,

BURIAL ROBES, &c.

And a complete line of the above goods on hand, which I will sell cheaper than any house in this city. Prompt attention to this department is my

SPECIALTY.

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

Having secured the services of the most skilful workmen, and have spared neither money to prepare to meet the demands of all. I have a HEARSE, and my entire stock is new and of the latest styles.

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

Call at Headquarters for FURNITURE that defy competition.

Parlor Suits, Baby Carriages, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Suits in Endless Variety. Also

Crockery, Glassware, Decorated Dinner Sets, &c., Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings

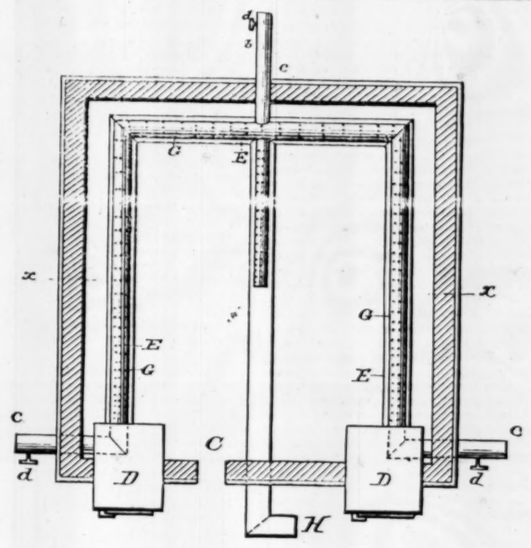
in endless variety. In fact if you need goods at botton prices call on

CICERO TISE.

May 20–6m.

WANTED!

Live energetic agents in all parts of the world, to sell the celebrated HEGE SAW MILL, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.



D—Furnace. C—Barn Door. E—Hot Air Pipe.
G—Regulator. d—Damper. c—Cold Air Inlet.
H—Smoke. x—Line of Barn.

HARDWICKE & WELLS'

Patent Tobacco Heat Regulator.

It has been proved in this section that the HEAT REGULATOR is a most valuable invention, and that the testimonials given at Marshall, N. C., are not overdrawn, by the following testimonial from Mr. Y. S. Lawrence, of Davidson county, which reads as follows, viz:

CLEMMONSVILLE, N. C., August 28th, 1886.

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

Dear Sirs:—I have used the HEAT REGULATOR that I bought of you and I find that it excels anything that I have ever used in the way of curing nice tobacco. I cut a barn of tobacco on the 23rd of August and had it cured by the 26th, by using the REGULATOR. It saves time and wood, and I can pick 100 pounds of smokers out of the barn that I have cured, which I think will pay for the REGULATOR. I was benefited at least $25.00 on the barn.

Y. S. LAWRENCE.

Any information in regard to the REGULATOR and the cure of bright tobacco will be given by

Mr. J. L. PITMON,
Care of GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO., SALEM, N. C.

PRICE OF REGULATOR.

1 Regulator for a single return flue - - - - $20.00.
1 " " " double " " - - - - 22.00.

FOR SALE IN THIS SECTION ONLY BY

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TINWARE, TOBACCO FLUES, FLUE IRON, &c., &c.,

SIGN BIG COFFEE POT,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1886—1m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!

BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C.

No. 28–tf.–July 15, 1886.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON.

Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONTINENTAL HOOF OINTMENT

—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Bebo, Bebo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE

GRAND SLAUGHTER SALE

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE CLOTHING. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL THESE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE ONLY 30 DAYS. WE ARE

OVERSTOCKED, NO SHODDY AND NO SHELF WORN GOODS, BUT ALL NEW GOODS.

NO GENTLEMAN IN NEED OF CLOTHING SHOULD FAIL TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE PLACE.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING.

These Goods MUST GO.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE, (GRANITE FRONT.)
M. M. STEIN, Proprietor, - WINSTON, N. C.
Main Street, -

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano? If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instruments on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so, come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886–1y.

THE BEST

WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

SUPPLEMENT.

Mullets and sheepsheads are now engaging the attention of our fishermen in the lower sounds. Fishing is now an all the year round industry and supplements our agricultural work. We understand that about $100,000 is added to the trade of Elizabeth annually by the fish trade of the lower sounds.—*Elizabeth City Economist.*

—An African princess is living in Hanover county, Va. She is 14 years old, and lives in the family of an Episcopal clergyman, who was a missionary to western Africa some years ago. She is soon to return to her native land to marry the king.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to the public generally, and especially to the people of North Carolina, that the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS and PLANERS, which they are willing to put in competition with those of any other manufacturers, considering prices, material and workmanship. Don't fail to write for circular and prices.

$1,000.00

will buy a first-class ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will cut from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WHAT MAY BE

accomplished by a liberal use of printers' ink, and by turning out only first-class work, is forcibly illustrated by the success of the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., manufacturers of ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, WOOD PLAINERS, &c., who have their machinery in operation in over twenty of the States and Territories of the United States, also in Canada, U. S. of Columbia, Chili, Cuba and Siam. In the latter country, a wood working establishment, in which the brother of the king is largely interested, was supplied with machinery by the SALEM IRON WORKS.

We would advise parties intending to purchase any thing in their line to correspond with them before placing an order elsewhere.

GOOD WORK, GOOD PAY.

POOR WORK, POOR PAY.

I desire to employ fifty agents at once, to sell the products of the

RALEIGH NURSERIES,

in every section of the South. Write for terms to agents at once, and get to work before the field is occupied. Address,

S. OTHO WILSON,
Vineyard, Wake Co., N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Next Session Opens August 26th.

FIFTEEN PROFESSORS offers a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 Volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $13.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address

PRES. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Aug. 5, 1886–3m.

—The only surviving daughter of the late Noah Webster said she saw her father work 21 years on his dictionary, and that she never knew him to have any assistance whatever in preparing it for publication.

POMONA HILL

NURSERIES!!

POMONA, N. C.

THESE NURSERIES ARE LOCATED 2½ miles west of Greensboro, at the junction of the Richmond & Danville and Salem Branch Railroads. There you can find

One and a Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing.

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmons, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees &c.; and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first-class Nursery,

SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA and the Southern Border States.

New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beaufort Pears, Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Winter.

☞ DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE.

Correspondence solicited. Special inducements to large planters.

Address, J. VAN LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.

No. 29–3m.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines & Plants

suitable for permanent orchard planting and stock for Nurserymen.

Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catalogue sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
SHOKE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

FOUNDED 1802.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,

SALEM, N. C.

83d Annual Session begins Sept. 2, 1886.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D.,
Rev. JOHN H. CLEWELL,
Principals.

E. A. GRIFFITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.

☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

A FIRST CLASS

HIGH SCHOOL and BUSINESS COLLEGE

A full and thorough Academic Course of Study in Classics, Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

One of the best Business Colleges South of Washington. 214 students from various States last year. New buildings, new furniture, new Literary Society Halls. Full corps of experienced teachers. Location in every way desirable. Fall term opened August 10th. For Catalogue, &c., address,

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
OAK RIDGE, N. C.

No. 28–3m.

WANTED!

The public generally to know, that for $800.00 they can buy a good ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will saw from 3,000 to 4,000 feet of true and accurate lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

$300.00

will now buy a first-class PLANER and MATCHER, that will plane six inches thick, twenty-four inches wide and match any width up to twelve inches. Write for circular and prices to the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WANTED!

100,000 able bodied men,

Not for War,

but to thoroughly investigate the merits of the ENGINES, SAW MILLS and WOOD PLANERS, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

DON'T READ THIS

unless you are interested. The SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., wants every person who is in need of a good STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SAW MILL, PLAINER and MATCHER, PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING, &c., to write to them for prices.

FOUND!

out at last, and no mistake, that the HEGE SAW MILLS are the best Saw Mills built in the United States, considering prices, material and workmanship. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WHY PAY

from $400.00 to $500.00 for a PLANER and MATCHER, when you can get one that will do as good and as much work for $300.00 of the SALEM IRON WORKS Salem, N. C.

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes,

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

No. 29–3m.

C. T. U., of Concord, arrived here Saturday morning about 10 o'clock. The excursionists picniced in Wachovia Park, and had a good time generally.

—Rev. Wm. Vogler and bride arrived in this place on Friday night. They were accompanied by Jas. T. Lineback and Hope Holland, who had been North several weeks attending the Chautauqua General Sessions.

—Revs. S. F. Conrad and Haymore recently closed a very successful meeting at Westfield, Surry county, as a result of which 23 made a profession of faith and 18 connected themselves with the Baptist church.

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—*Republican.*

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—With a scrap book and collections of picture cards, such as are given away at the stores, a very entertaining picture book can be made for children. We saw one the other day made of various pictorial advertising cards and it was very pretty.

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at the Court-House in Winston, North Carolina, on the 22nd day of October, 1886, and then and there answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above entitled action, or judgment will be rendered against them in accordance with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, clerk of Forsyth Superior Court, Winston, N. C., September 7th, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER.
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
T. J. Wilson, Attorney.
Sept. 9th, 1886.—6w.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Dissolved Bone Phosphate For Wheat.

D. S. REID

will sell his well known DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE FOR WHEAT at

$24 per ton CASH, and $28 per ton TIME.

Fresh lot just received. Be sure and see him before you buy. He is also receiving a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

WHICH HE HAS BOUGHT AT

PANIC PRICES,

and which he expects to give his customers the benefit of.

Thanking his friends for their very liberal support in the past, hoping by close attention to business and fair dealings with all, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1886.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

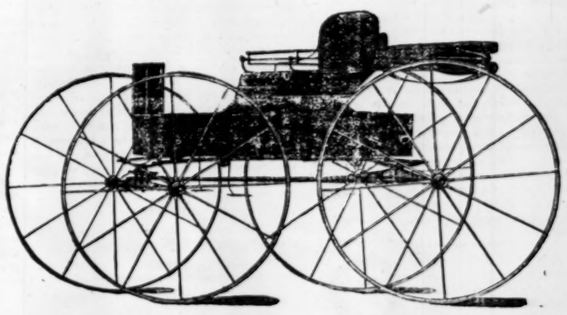
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6.45.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

—On Friday evening there will be a lecture in the Academy Chapel, on the cause of earthquakes, and Physical Geography in general, by Rev. L. B. Wurreschke, for the benefit of Centreville Chapel. Admittance, 25 cents.

Mrs. R. L. Patterson and family have returned home.

—The new chapel at Centreville is now under roof.

—Cow for sale, very cheap. Apply to C. E. Crist.

—The Sunday School excursion from Durham will be here Saturday.

—John P. Charles is having a store building erected in Waughtown.

—Winston Graded School opened on Tuesday with a good attendance.

—Happy Hill was the scene of a disgraceful row on Sunday afternoon.

J. G. Hall, of Hickory called on us Tuesday. Mr. Hall has many friends here.

—Moses Stewart, near Waughtown, celebrated his 82nd birthday, last Saturday.

—Our young friend Thad. M. Butner, has moved into his residence on south depot street.

—Winston's branch Revenue office collected $51,828.52 during the month of August.

—Since August 1st, Giersh, Senseman & Co., have sold 175 sets of flues for curing tobacco.

—Waughtown Baptist Sunday School picnicked at Harrison Reed's on last Saturday.

—The condition the streets are in now it does not require much exertion to "kick up a dust."

—Capt. R. R. Crawford and family, of Winston, are now at the Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

—Chicken cholera has been playing havoc with some of the poultry about town the past week or two.

—We would direct special attention to the new advertisements of D. S. Reid and Hinshaw & Byrum.

—Three persons were baptized at St Paul's church, Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lacey, officiating.

—H. W. Barrow is having a substantial brick side walk made in front of his premises on Main Street, in Winston.

Mr. Henry Jacobson returned home to Bethlehem, Pa., last week accompanied by his neice Miss Alice Rondthaler.

—We saw some very fine eels that were caught by a negro man while fishing in the mill race the other afternoon.

—Salem Postoffice is now a letter delivery office for all letters that are received at it with a delivery stamp on them.

—Mrs. C. H. Fogle and children have returned home Friday night from a visit to Mrs. Fogle's sister, in Wytheville, Va.

—A number of Miss Nellie Starr's young friends enjoyed themselves finely at her birthday party on Thursday night of last week.

— Prayer meetings are being held nightly in Elm Street chapel. Dr. Rondthaler and Rev. John McCuiston conducting the meetings.

—A protracted meeting commenced at Good Hope, Davidson county, on last Sunday. A number of persons from this place were in attendance.

—The reception given T. M. Butner and bride at the residence of C. A. Fogle on Friday night last was, we learn, a very enjoyable occasion.

—The protracted meeting at Marvin's Chapel closed Sunday night. During the meetings there were 15 conversions and accessions to the Methodist church at that place.

—At the target practice of the Forsyth Riflemen on last Saturday afternoon, Sergeant Joe Reid made the best shot and will wear the badge until the next practice.

—The colored people of Winston have been holding religious meetings ever since the earthquake shocks. Several were baptized in Belo's pond Sunday afternoon.

—Dr. Ham. V. Horton, of Wilkesboro, who has been very sick from a relapse of typhoid fever, at his home in that place, is we are pleased to learn, able to sit up.

—Israel Speece who killed Harden James about three years ago and fled, it seems returned to his home in Old Richmond township, where he was arrested on the 10th inst.

—Mrs. Wm. Weir, aged over 60 years, of Abbott's Creek township, fell, in a well at her residence on Thursday morning last, over 40 feet deep, and was taken out almost unhurt.

—L. M. Porter who recently purchased the Dettmar property on Main Street, opposite the Belo House, has had the same repaired and moved into it with his family last week.

—Miss Maggie Fisher celebrated her eighteenth birthday on Tuesday. The sociable at night was a very enjoyable affair, and she and her young friends spent the evening very pleasantly.

—An excursion gotten up by the W. C. T. U., of Concord, arrived here Saturday morning about 10 o'clock. The excursionists picnicked in Wachovia Park, and had a good time generally.

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—Our young friend, R. E. Carmichael, foreman in the *Sentinel* office, has purchased a lot in west Winston, and is making the necessary preparations for erecting a neat residence thereon. Go it, Mike, we all know it takes two to keep house.

—With a scrap book and collections of picture cards, such as are given away at the stores, a very entertaining picture book can be made for children. We saw one the other day made of various pictorial advertising cards and it was very pretty.

—The Concert on Tuesday evening last at Academy Chapel was well patronized and every body present pleased. The Salem Orchestra gave some good music reminding us of days gone by. We hope that our young musicians will feel encouraged to continue in their work, and that Prof. Lineback will give them all the assistance in his power.

The piano playing was of the very best. Mrs. H. E. Fries, Mrs. Helen and Miss Siewers sang with more than usual excellence, calling forth rapturous applause. Messrs. Seaber and John Butner sang well The recitations were well given. The little folks in "Medley of old songs," took everybody by surprise. They certainly did well, singing and acting with the natural grace of children.

The whole programme was calculated to please, and the audience gave ample evidence of satisfaction. We hope to hear more of these musical treats during the winter.

—We saw an old gentleman from the country the other day who says he has lived in this county all his life, and has never yet been inside the court room in in the court-house, although he comes to town quite frequently. He has not the remotest idea how a court room looks.

—Joe Brim, colored, of Winston, thought he would deal out a little anti-prohibition on the sly in that place, but he wasn't sly enough for the officers of the law, and Joe now languishes in jail in default of $50 bail until court His case was before the Mayor of that place last Saturday.

—Frank Hege has on exhibition at Giersh, Senseman & Co's tin shop three pumpkins of the mammoth king variety, raised by Geo. Hauser, which weigh 125¼, 121½ and 105½ pounds. Mr. Hauser tells us that he has two melons at home that weigh about 80 pounds each, and they are still growing.

— The late earthquake shocks it seems had different effects on different persons. We heard persons of a nervous temperament say that on the morning after the shocks their nervousness was greatly relieved, while others who were not troubled with nervousness in the least, say they were very nervous for several days after.

—Eli Spaugh, who has charge of the farming and gardening at Salem Female Academy, informs us that he made on upland meadow of three acres this year in rear of the Academy stables, twenty two-horse wagon loads of fine hay. From about fourteen acres he has made over forty two-horse loads of hay. All being done on upland meadow.

—On Monday, while George Pearson, of Wilkes county, who had been to Winston, was returning home the breast chain broke causing his team to run away and throwing him from the wagon, breaking one of his ribs, and bruising him considerably about his head and body. Dr. Gray was summoned and rendered the necessary medical aid.

—Three hundred pounds of tobacco were sold at the Farmers' warehouse, in Winston, on Tuesday that was raised by a young lady of Davidson county, she doing all the required labor herself. She realized for the pile $54.34. Go to work, young men, who sit about complaining of hard times. Follow this young lady's example and you will have no need to complain of hard times.

—The foundation for the new Engine House and Town Hall has been laid on Salt street, near Fries' warehouse. The building will be two stories, 32 feet front by 40 deep. The ground floor is to be used for the new steamer, and the second story for Commissioner's Hall and Mayor's office. Through an arrangement with Messrs. F. & H. Fries, horses will be kept ready for use at any alarm of fire.

—Mrs. W. F. Foster, daughter of our townsman, W. H. Hall, arrived here from a visit to relatives in California, on Wednesday of last week. We were shown a collection of curiosities which Mrs. Foster brought from California, among which is a specimen of wood from one of the mammoth cedar trees which grow in that State. The tree from which the specimen came is twenty-seven feet in diameter and through a hollow in the butt a four-horse stage coach can pass.

—We are pleased to learn that the recent revival services at good old Friedland, which commenced on September 5th, and were continued till Wednesday following, proved a very encouraging success. The result was 14 converts all of whom joined that church. The meeting was in charge of Rev. Samuel Woosley, assisted by Revs. C. L. Rights, R. P. Leinback, F. F. Hagen and son and Rev. J. F. McCuiston.

At Macedonia, also a Moravian church in Davie county, a series of prayer meetings were commenced by the members, under the leadership of Mr. Wiley Riddle and resulted in several conversions up to Thursday last, when Rev. J. F. McCuiston, accompanied by Mr. Ernest S Hagen, on invitation of the Macedonia people, went to the church and remained until Sunday evening. The result of these interesting services were 16 conversions, and 6 persons joined the church.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Protracted meeting will commence at Midway on the 4th Sunday in this month, we are told.

—The protracted meeting closed at Friendship on last Friday night. Nine persons made a profession, and ten persons joined the church.

— David Jones commenced curing his first barn of tobacco on last Thursday. He has a small crop, and it is the best we have seen.

—A small son of Felix Sink fell from the porch a few week ago, and hurt his leg so badly that he is unable to use it.

—Owing to cloudy weather there was not as much fodder saved last week as would have been, had it been clear, but it did not dry up so freely and is tolerably green yet.

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—Lorenzo Lambeth measured one leaf of his tobacco, and found it to be three feet and two and a half inches long, and two feet and a half inches wide. Mr. Lambeth's tobacco is all large and he is afraid it will be too coarse to sell for a good price.

—We saw a man who has traveled over portions of Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, during the summer, and he says that cotton in these states will not make more than half a crop, and as the people depend almost entirely on the cotton crop for their support he thinks there will be hard times during the next year.

—Pleasant Bodenhamer, of Davidson county, has been married 26 years, and has never had a physician to come to his house to doctor him or his wife for any sickness. He has sent for a doctor twice for his children, once to perform a surgical operation on one child, and once to attend on another child in sickness. He has raised five children.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 11th, 1886:

Ladies.

Fannie Coppersmith, Miss Leas Hanes, Mrs. Mary Jane Hill, Miss Carrie Miller, Miss M. C. Meimeger, Lica Richmond, Julealt Y. Sheets, Miss Annie W Strathorn.

Gentlemen.

Mr. John W. Barge, Mr. Ephraim B. Cassell, J. C. Clodfelter, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. Elex Hanes, David Kallam, col), Mr. Israel Lindsay, (col.), Mr. Joseph Motsinger, Mr. S. H. Phelps, Mr. E. B. Williams.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

MYSTERIES.

That any one will ride long distances (or short either) on a hard plank when they could buy a pair of seat springs for only 85 cents at ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE.

That any one would go scraping over the ground with a dull point when a new one could be got at ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE for only 10 cents.

That any one won't go to ALLEN'S for their Hardware and Crockery any way.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—A choice lot of THOMPSON'S CIGARS at the *Cheap Variety Store.*

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

GOOD SYRUPS and MOLASSES —SUGARS and COFFEES,—sold at the lowest living rates, at the *Cheap Variety Store*, Main Street, Salem, N. C.

MARRIED.

At Company Shops, on the 9th inst., T. M. BUTNER, of this place, to Miss EMILY WORTH.

In this county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. G. W. Hamilton, at his residence, CHARLES SWAIM to Miss ADDIE SWAIM, daughter of Alfred Swaim.

At the home of the bride in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, 4th inst., by Rev. Wm. V. Kelly, D. D., of Middletown, Conn., Rev. WM. H. VOGLER, of New Dorp, Staten Island, to Miss BELLE HOUTMAN.

DIED.

In this county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. ELIZA MOTSINGER, wife of Valentine Motsinger, aged near 60 years. Mrs. Motsinger raised a family of 13 children.

In Dobson, N. C., on August 17th, in the 82d year of his age, CLEMENT NORMAN, Esq.

Near Doub's Chapel, of diphtheria, infant daughter of Houston and Alice Hunter.

In Stokes county, Meadows township, recently, JOHN MITCHELL, aged 86 years.

In Davie county, Jerusalem township, August 30th, HENRY MCCULLOH, aged about 80.

August 31st, at her home, Elizabeth Long, m. n. Doub, aged nearly 77 years.

TAX NOTICE.

I am now ready to receive the Corporation Taxes for this year. Please call and pay. The money is now wanted for Street and Engine House expenses at once. The levy is 40 cents on the $100, $1.20 on the Poll, and $2.00 Road tax. L. N. CLINARD, Salem, Sept. 10, 1886. Tax Collector.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } In Superior Court.

Lucy Mock, widow of Jesse Mock, dec'd, plaintiff,

against

A. B. Mock, Matilda Weisner and her husband Ephraim Weisner and others, defendants.

Petition for dower in lands of said deceased.

It appearing to the court that three of the children of Paulina, intermarried with David Sink, to wit: Josephine Sink, Mary Sink and Sarah Sink, and their husbands, whose names are unknown, are not residents of this State—they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said County, at the Court-House in Winston, North Carolina, on the 22nd day of October, 1886, and then and there answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above entitled action, or judgment will be rendered against them in accordance with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, clerk of Forsyth Superior Court, Winston, N. C., September 7th, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER.
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
T. J. Wilson, Attorney.
Sept. 9th, 1886.—6w.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY

Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not Injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do*

DR. G. H. BUKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

DR. W. N. WATERS, 1219 Thirty-second Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the Tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me on March 21st, 1882, recorded in Book 16, page 509, Register's office of Forsyth county, I will expose to sale at public auction at the Court-House door in Winston, on the

Second Day of October, 1886,

the House and Lot in Waughtown, now occupied by N. Crowder.

Terms cash.

N. S. SIEWERS.

Sept. 2, 1886–5w.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } Superior Court.

J. P. Charles, vs. Ida Charles. } Notice.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Forsyth County; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at Fall Term, 1886, of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday of September, 1886, (being the 25th day of October,) at the court-house in Winston, N. C., and answer or demur to this complaint, in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

C. S. HAUSER.
Clerk of Superior Court.
Watson & Buxton, plaintiff's Att's.
August 21, 1886–6w.

TAKE NOTICE

Having purchased the BARBER SHOP formerly owned by Charles W. Williams, in the

Buxton and Shelton Block, Main St.,

(Near Tise's Furniture Store,)

I take great pleasure in inviting my friends and numerous customers to call on me, as I am prepared to wait on them in the best style of the "Tonsorial Art."

Nice, clean BATH TUBS in connection with my Shop, where *cold or warm* baths can be had at all hours.

Gates' Hair Renewer, price $1.00. Gates' Neuralgia Medicine, price $1.00.

ALEX. GATES,
THE BARBER.

Winston, N. C., No. 36—3m.

NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY, } In the Superior Court.

James T. Lineback as Administrator of Polly Fletcher deceased, against Lydia Fletcher and others.

Petition to sell the lands of intestate to pay her debts.

James T. Lineback as Administrator of Andrew Fletcher, deceased, against Jas. Fletcher and others.

Petition to sell the lands of intestate to pay his debts.

It appearing to the Court that George Brewer, one of the defendants in each of the above entitled actions, is not a resident of this State, he is hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, at the Court-House in Winston on the 25th day of Sept. 1886, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in each of said actions, or judgment will be rendered against him in accordance with the relief demanded in the said complaints.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, N. C., August the 10th, 1886.

C. S. HAUSER
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
Aug. 12 6w.

COFFINS!!

CASKETS,
BURIAL ROBES, &c.

A full and complete line of the above Goods, always on hand, which I will sell CHEAPER than any house in this city. In addition to this department is my extensive

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

I have secured the services of the most experienced workmen, and have spared neither care nor money to prepare to fully meet the demands of all. I have an elegant HEARSE, and my entire stock is new and of the latest styles.

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

I am still headquarters for FURNITURE and at prices that defy competition.

Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Suits in Endless Variety. Also Crockery, Glassware, Decorated Dinner Sets, &c., Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings

in endless variety. In fact if you need goods at botton prices call on

CICERO TISE.

May 20–6m.

WANTED!

Live energetic agents in all parts of the world, to sell the celebrated HEGE SAW MILL, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Dissolved Bone Phosphate For Wheat.

D. S. REID

will sell his well known DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE FOR WHEAT at

$24 per ton CASH, and $28 per ton TIME.

Fresh lot just received. Be sure and see him before you buy. He is also receiving a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

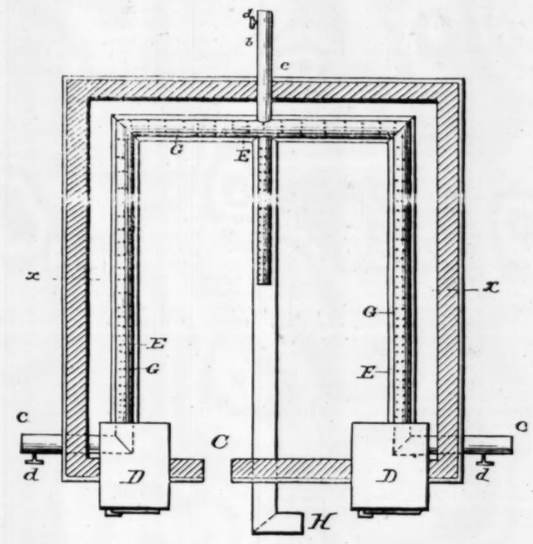
WHICH HE HAS BOUGHT AT

PANIC PRICES,

and which he expects to give his customers the benefit of.

Thanking his friends for their very liberal support in the past, hoping by close attention to business and fair dealings with all, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1886.



D—Furnace. C—Barn Door. E—Hot Air Pipe.
G—Regulator. d—Damper. c—Cold Air Inlet.
H—Smoke. x—Line of Barn.

HARDWICKE & WELLS'

Patent Tobacco Heat Regulator.

It has been proved in this section that the HEAT REGULATOR is a most valuable invention, and that the testimonials given at Marshall, N. C., are not overdrawn, by the following testimonial from Mr. Y. S. Lawrence, of Davidson county, which reads as follows, viz:

CLEMMONSVILLE, N. C., August 28th, 1886.

MESSRS. GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

Dear Sirs:—I have used the HEAT REGULATOR that I bought of you and I find that it excels anything that I have ever used in the way of curing nice tobacco. I cut a barn of tobacco on the 23rd of August and had it cured by the 26th, by using the REGULATOR. It saves time and wood, and I can pick 100 pounds of smokers out of the barn that I have cured, which I think will pay for the REGULATOR. I was benefited at least $25.00 on the barn.

Y. S. LAWRENCE.

Any information in regard to the REGULATOR and the cure of bright tobacco will be given by

Mr. J. L. PITMON,
Care of GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO., SALEM, N. C.

PRICE OF REGULATOR.

1 Regulator for a single return flue - - - - $20.00.
1 " " " double " " - - - - 22.00.

FOR SALE IN THIS SECTION ONLY BY

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TINWARE, TOBACCO FLUES, FLUE IRON, &c., &c.,

SIGN BIG COFFEE POT,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1886—1m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!

BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.,

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C.

No. 28–tf.–July 15, 1886.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONTINENTAL

HOOF OINTMENT

—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls. Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE

GRAND SLAUGHTER SALE

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PURCHASE CLOTHING. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL THESE GOODS. CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE ONLY 30 DAYS. WE ARE

OVERSTOCKED, NO SHODDY AND NO SHELF WORN GOODS, BUT ALL NEW GOODS.

NO GENTLEMAN IN NEED OF CLOTHING SHOULD FAIL TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

These Goods Must Go.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE PLACE.

LARGE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE, (CRANITE FRONT,)
Main Street, - M. M. STEIN, Proprietor, - WINSTON, N. C.

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instruments on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so, come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886–1y.

THE BEST

WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED In every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $20 to $50 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

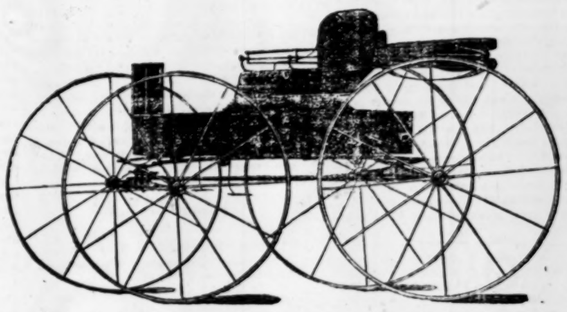
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

HIS PRIVATE GRAVEYARD.

A CURIOSITY OF LIFE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Cottonwood Boards at Jones's Station, and What They Signified —Odd Mortuary Inscriptions.

A letter from Jones's Station, Indian Territory, to the New York *Sun* says: The traveler in these parts encounters some curious people. When we reached here last night it was too dark to see anything outside of the old house which it was said was "Jones's." Jones himself, an early settler was hospitably inclined, and, though rough and peculiar, was not one to suggest unpleasant suspicions. Rising early this morning, I looked out of the one window in my room, and perceived in the grass not far away a number of cottonwood boards standing upright, with marks on each which I could not decipher. At first I thought a shed of some kind had stood there, but at last the idea dawned upon me that the place was a graveyard.

After breakfast, which was well served by Jones's wife and blooming daughter, the latter as neat and comely a girl as one would care to see, I walked to the front of the house with Jones and asked him what those boards in the rear of the house were. Jones looked puzzled for a minute and started off to see for himself, I following. Just as he turned the corner of the house he stopped short and exclaimed rather petulantly, I thought:

"Oh, that there's my private cemetery, my own cemetery. Everybody has one out here. I ain't had any use for it for so long that I almost forgot it was out there. The grass is getting pretty high, and my eyesight ain't what it was, but that's it, stranger. It's a cemetery."

I wanted to inspect the place a little closer, and had a great curiosity to know more about it, which Jones appears to have recognized, for he moved on with me through the tall grass until we came to the graves. On the board at the head of the first grave was this:

> ONE EYED MAN.
> Killed Sept, 22, 1874. Jim Sears.

"That," said Jones, "is all I know about him. He came here one night and got into a fight with Jim, and Jim laid him out, leaving him here on my hands. I'm sort of systematic in my ways, and so, thinking that perhaps some one would want him, I mark'd that stick, and set it up so that I could tell which was which. You see at first I didn't go to that trouble, because I could carry them all in my mind, but after a while I got a little mixed, and to be sure about them I just adopted this plan Jim Sears was a very reckless fellow, but he meant well."

"He appears to have been a good customer of yours," I said, as I moved along a peg and read aloud this inscription:

> KIOWA CHARLEY.
> March 15, 1878. Jim Sears.

"Oh, well, yes," said Jones. "Jim was here a good deal in his day. He was always on the go, the queerest chap you ever saw, mighty quick with his gun, and always anxious to get the drop on somebody. He'd drink a quart of whisky easy at a time. Here's another man in here somewhere that he left me. Yes, that's him, right there; that one marked 'Greaser.' I didn't know his name. Jim killed him here before breakfast one morning, and gave me $5 to plant him."

"Where is Jim now?" I ventured to ask.

Jones looked around, shading his half-closed eyes with a hairy fist, as he replied:

"I've got him in here somewhere. He came up here on the warpath a few years ago, and got laid out. There was a ball here, and several of the boys were over from Ferguson's ranch. They knew all about Jim, and when he tried to get a head on one of them two others dropped him from behind. It was about the prettiest piece of work that was ever done here, if I do say it. Jim never moved. I dragged him out myself and planted him the next morning. Did you read what his monument says? I threw myself on that."

I leaned over, and with some difficulty deciphered the following:

> JIM SEARS,
> Killed by Ferguson's Boys, 1881.
> He was
> The Terror of the Trail.
> This monument erected over his bones
> By one of his friends old Jake Jones.

After expressing my approval of this inscription I passed along and studied the other headboards. One was a blank, and after I had looked at it for some time Jones said:

"You won't find anything on that board. That's a plain one. I know who's in there, and the man who is there knows what brought him there. He came here and tried to coax my daughter off and I fixed him. That wouldn't have been necessary, perhaps, only he thought he could scare me by making believe draw a gun. I only had a knife, but he got the whole of it clean through him. My girl didn't like it, and I came near having a row with her. Still, she is a good girl, and I'll stand by her. That's the only one I ever put here myself. All the others came to me, and some of the killings didn't even happen in my place. Here's one, for instance, that was brought here by the boys from Campbell's place, and that's the monument they put up themselves."

I read on the weather-beaten stick:

> Sacred to the memory of Johnny Head.
> Once he was kicking, but now he's dead.
> He figured in not less than twenty shoots,
> Then got it in the neck, and died in his boots.
> June 27, 1883.

"Over here is another," said Jones. "The boys were all here one night, and they had a shooting, in which Babe Carter got it between the eyes. They fixed up this board for him that night, and I have left it there."

In very plain characters the inscription was:

> Babe Carter died here
> In the spring of the year
> With a bullet between the eyes.
> If any one will stand still
> And yell "Let's drink!" with a will,
> It's probable that he will rise.

Over in one corner of the graveyard, in a little place that appeared to have been set apart, and which bore evidence of having been cared for at one time, was a grave marked with a board on which was written:

> FLORA,
> Died August 13, 1879,
> "There is rest for the weary."

As Jones began to tell me about the occupant of this grave he headed for the house, and we walked slowly away together. "That was a girl," he said, as if he thought I might imagine that Flora was the name of some desperado. "She came through here that summer looking for her husband. She was from Illinois somewhere, and he was a bad egg, I guess. Two or three times she stopped here, always getting thinner and paler and sadder. My old woman took pity on her and found out what she was up to. Then we tried to find her man, but it was no go. You can't put your finger on a fellow that's wanted in these parts. She stayed here several weeks, watching everybody that passed, and at last, as hope and strength faded away, she fell sick and died. We buried her out there, and my wife told me what to put on the board, which I reckon ain't bad. Flora was a nice girl, but she didn't have no end. That's what I wanted to put on the board, but Mrs. Jones objected. She said that when women died here she was going to write the boards, and as that seemed reasonable I let her do it. That's the only one, though, and I hope there'll never be another."

The Baroness and Her Jewels.

The Baroness von Oppen, a Russian lady, came to this country to travel, and recently went from New York to Philadelphia. Her experience is thus related in the Philadelphia *Record*:

The Baroness sat beside a fine-looking lady, elegantly dressed and bearing every mark of refinement. Soon the two travelers entered into conversation, and Baroness von Oppen, becoming interested in her companion, revealed her identity. The other lady responded by saying her name was Mrs. Rogers. When the conductor came to collect tickets the Baroness opened her traveling-bag, and seeing her jewels, the thought struck her that she might please her friend by showing them, as she had a handsome collection of diamonds—diamond necklace, bracelets and pearl pendants, valued at $13,000. She accordingly showed them. At Trenton the other lady, who had a large number of small parcels on the seat beside her, left the train. The Baroness arrived in this city on the 4 o'clock train at Broad street station, and immediately drove in a cab to the Lafayette Hotel. As she was about to register she turned to her maid and exclaimed: "Pauline, my jewels! Have you them?" The maid replied that she had not seen them during the journey. The Baroness made a hasty search, and Pauline ran to the street and had the cab stopped. Her mistress, unsuccessful in her search, examined the cab and then asked a gentleman in the crowd that had gathered to search the driver. That worthy protested his innocence and turned all his pockets inside out, demonstrating to the satisfaction of everybody that he had not taken the jewels. The Baroness started suddenly and said to her maid: "Pauline, I see it all. The lady who sat in my seat with me has my jewels." She begged the hackman's pardon for suspecting him, and gave him a $10 bill as a comforter. The matter was reported to the railroad and detective authorities, and directions were given for the return of the baggage to New York. The Baroness went with it, and at Trenton found Mrs. Rogers, a most respectable lady of that city, and recovered the jewels. Last night she telegraphed to Chief of Detectives Kelly of that city that all the jewels had been recovered, and that Mrs. Rogers had taken the reticule by mistake for one of her many packages. The lady, she said, had immediately sent advertisements to leading newspapers of Philadelphia and New York advising the owner of the whereabouts of the valuables.

How to Keep a Room Cool.

The composing room of the *Picayune* is situated in the upper story of its publication house, just under the roof, and in summer is extremely hot. An inspiration seemed to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and, in accordance with it, a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top, and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving the flow and carrying it away. The supply pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a nose like that of a watering pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream. On connecting it with the service pipe the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again cool and fresh at the floor level. The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which when drawn from the service pipe, indicated a temperature of eighty four degrees, the air of the room in which the thermometer at the beginning of the trial stood at ninety-six degrees was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to seventy-four degrees, or about twenty degrees below the temperature at which it entered, and nineteen degrees below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained, that the experiment would be well worth repeating in other cases.—*New Orleans Picayune*

A Queer Pair of Smiths.

The difficulty of meeting the dietetic requirements of certain pets reminds me of another pair of lizards that in turn inhabited the bell glass. These were brought from Brazil, and introduced to me by the name of Tarraquira Smith. An i or two should terminate and dignify the latter name, to commemorate the particular Smith who bestowed it on Tarraquira; but Smith is simple and practical; and the Tarraquira Smiths was the name of my two little Brazilians lizards. The smaller one measured about eight inches from the snout to the tip of his slender tail; the larger one was ten or more inches in length. They are, however, less agreeable to handle than the previous pets, their tails being armed with very finely-pointed sharp scales in whorls. The lizards seem to know how to use this long tail protectively, having acquired a habit of retrogression, and, when held, of backing out of the hand, as if with the intention of pricking or inconveniencing you with these sharp spines, which are thus converted into weapons of defence. When persistently held or detained, the pricking effect caused by this backward motion is by no means agreeable. For food, they were provided with a supply of a peculiar kind of cockroach which infested the reptile house at the Zoological Gardens of London, near which I happened to reside: but my two little foreigners persistently declined them and any other equally tempting food. Indeed, the poor little Smiths were in such a feeble condition from exposure to cold during their transfer from the ship to their glass home that the smaller one soon died.—*Chambers's Journal.*

How to Skeletonize Leaves.

First dissolve four ounces of common washing soda in a quart of boiling water, then add two ounces of slaked lime, and boil about fifteen minutes. Allow this solution to cool; afterward pour off all the clear liquid into a clean saucepan. When the solution is at a boiling point, place the leaves carefully into the pan and boil for an hour. Boiling water ought to be added occasionally, but sufficient only to replace that lost by evaporation. The epidermis and parenchyma of some leaves will more readily separate than others. A good test is to try the leaves after they have been gently boiling for about an hour, and if the cellular matter does not easily rub off betwixt the finger and thumb beneath cold water, boil them again for a short time. When the fleshy matter is found to be sufficiently softened, rub them separately, but gently, beneath cold water until the perfect skeleton is exposed. The skeletons are at first of a dirty white color; to make them of a pure white, and therefore more beautiful, all that is necessary is to bleach them in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

"Can you tell me the difference between a hen with three legs and a very young baby?" asked Hieronymus Tuck of Nebuchadnezzar Snippit. "I don't think I can," replied Snippit; "what is it?" "One is a little strange and the other is a little stranger."—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Summer-Cut Timber.

If timber or fuel is wanted of first-rate quality, says the *New England Farmer*, the time to cut is during July or August. Fell the trees and peel the butts as far up as they are wanted for sawing and the timber will season perfectly and ring almost with a metallic sound when struck a blow. If the limbs are left on a few days the leaves will greatly assist in drawing the moisture from the wood. Wood cut at the usual time, late in winter or early spring, is full of sap, that is starch, sugar, or other substances which help to hasten fermentation and decay. Stakes for grape trellises, posts for fencing, and poles for beans cut now and treated as above directed will last much longer than if cut at any other season of the year. White birches cut in March or April will be so rotten by August as to break like pipe-stems when struck across a chopping-block, but cut now they will last two years as bean-poles. As fuel the birch is worthless if cut in spring and left exposed to the weather through the summer, but cut now it equals some of the best stove woods that are cut at the wrong time of year. Wood lots sprout better when cut in spring, but the sprouts from summer chopping will only be retarded about one year, except in the case of old trees, which may not sprout at all. Winter affords the farmer the most leisure for lumbering, and until the public are willing to pay for the extra cost of cutting in summer we would not recommend cutting at this season. But for a home supply of choice timber or fuel now is the time to cut.

Air for Plants.

Many soil cultivators are scarcely aware, writes a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, how necessary a circulation of air is about the roots of growing plants. A coating of ice or an impervious crust proves fatal to growth by shutting off the access of fresh air. Stagnant water has the same effect. Yet we can grow many sorts of plants, even grain, in water without any soil, but the water must be replaced by a fresh supply well filled with fresh air at least once a week. Plants will grow and extend their roots in the open air itself, provided that it be saturated with moisture and sheltered from parching winds and burning sun. Nurserymen prepare their cuttings of hard-wooded, slow-growing plants by putting them in the damp, still, even-temperatured air of a cellar, enveloped in moss or some similar open-textured covering preservative of moderate moisture, yet not liable to mould, and there they gradually callus, and the forming callus is not washed or dissolved by any watering. Cuttings of roses and other things that take more time to move in growth than merely herbaceous plants do, will root readily in summer set in sandy mould in a flower pot, which is set in another in the manner of a glue-pot, the outer larger pot standing in a vessel of water which rises nearly or quite to the bottom of the inner one. The joint around the top of the pots is luted with a smear of clay, and a pane of glass may be laid on. In a place in full light, but sheltered from winds and direct sunshine, no further attention is requisite, unless to keep water in the pan. In two or three weeks the plants will be rooted and fit to set out. Wood that is getting hard, as just after flowering, is best for such cuttings. No watering being necessary, the young growth can not be harmed by it.

How to Cover Grass Seed.

Grass seed is so small that it needs soil in fine tilth and little or no covering. We have always succeeded by sowing as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring and not covering at all. Rains and melting snow give it the slight covering required better than harrowing would. It is very important sowing early while the ground is moist. At this season the grass root catches on the surface and soon strikes into the soil. If seeding is delayed later the surface should be prepared by harrowing and the seed sown on that. Oats are not a good crop to seed with, as their heavy growth smothers clover or grass in midsummer. If the field is yet unseeded we should prepare it and sow either wheat or rye this fall, sowing six quarts of timothy seed per acre after the grain. The sooner the grass seed is sown after the grain the better for the grass, though it may injure the grain crop next year. The difficulty in getting a good grass seeding now as compared with the experience of years ago is due to decrease of vegetable matter in the soil quite as much as to difference in the seasons. In dry weather the soil becomes hard and cloddy where it used to be porous. In Spring seeding on winter grain it is often a good plan to harrow the surface with the smoothing harrow, and then put the seed on without further covering, unless it be by the roller. Clover seed should not be sown in the fall, but this is the best season for sowing timothy, red top and orchard grass. If clover is desired sow it in the spring, previously harrowing the surface. This will not injure grass seed sown the fall before, but will make it grow all the better.—*Cultivator.*

Hints on Horse Handling.

Never use cruel bits. In training a vicious horse it may be necessary at times to put on cord bridles, but their use is only temporary. While its use is severe and gives full control of the animal by the force it exerts on the angles of the mouth and the upper jaw, and the pressure on the top of his head, yet it is for the ultimate good of the horse, and will be the means of saving him from much vice that might otherwise harm both himself and his master, and will also abolish the necessity for such cruel means of permanent restraint as those merciless bits that tear a horse's jaws apart and mangle his gums and teeth.

Never bang a horse over the head or on his shins with a club or loaded whip. It is never necessary, and the man who would do it deserves to be treated in the same way himself. Finely bred, intelligent horses are often nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm, from something they do not understand. That is what makes them shy, bolt an run away. But the moment he becomes familiar with these things or any others that affright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them.

When, therefore, your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it. Let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines it with the near nostril and eye, he would be very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So, then, rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol and clatter your tinware on both sides of your horse and all around him, until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance, and the meterial objects as only trifling things. He may not learn this all in one lesson. Balkiness is the hardest of equine vices to cure. It seems inherent in some obstinate natures. The most practical step to be taken with an old balky horse, is to trade him off to somebody else. When you cannot do that, there are various things to be tried on.

Farm and Garden Notes.

In dairy regions green rye is largely used as a forage crop for milch cows.

Remember that toads in a garden consume large quantities of insect pests.

Hard-wood ashes are counted with the most profitable of fertilizers for peach trees.

Large quantities of bumble bees insure a heavy crop of clover seed, as they are the chief agents through which the clover blossoms are fertilized.

F. D. Curtis says that a cross of Jersey and Ayrshire makes excellent cows. "The offspring gives more milk than the average Jersey, and it is of better quality than the Ayrshire milk usually is.

A farmer prepares soft-wood fence posts as follows: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber to preserve it from rotting.

All the refuse tops of vegetables are excellent for hens in confinement, especially if they are chopped into short pieces. The tops of beats, carrots, parsnips and turnips are tender and nourishing, and will not only make economical feeding but assist in promoting the health of the stock.

Harvesting machinery is unwieldly for getting into barns on stormy days or over night, but it is far too valuable and expensive to be left unprotected. Iron parts rust and wood work swells when exposed to rains and dews. A canvas covering to protect it at all times when not in use will pay good interest on its cost.

As soon as the tomato plants blossom one or two stout stakes should be driven down by them and the plants securely tied. This will keep the fruit out of the dirt, will make the vine more prolific and prevent rotting. A good stake is much better and less expensive than the trellis often used and to which the plants have to be tied to be of any benefit.

If the melon patch is running too much to vine pinch the ends of the growing shoots. This will cause sprouts to start nearer the root, and the sap concentrated in these will be turned to fruit bearing rather than to making useless leaves. When a melon sets stop the growth a little beyond it, to concentrate the sap as much as possible on the fruit.

Watering plants must be done judiciously, or it will result in harm rather than good. Water should be at least as warm as the air, and if slightly warmer all the better. It ought to be applied in the evening, and if there is no mulch around the plant scrape away some loose soil and replace it after watering. Another good way is to make deep holes near the plant with a crowbar and fill these with warm water, letting it soak into the adjoining soil before refilling the holes. If dry earth is spread over the wet soil it will be moistened before morning, as the water will rise by capillary attraction.

Most kinds of insects find their favorite food by smell. Any powerful odor is therefore a preventive of their attacks, not perhaps because it repels them, but merely because it throws them off the scent. Acting on this hint, a farmer who had a lot of cabbage plants mixed some land plaster with a small quantity of spirits of turpentine. He left it several weeks, turning it over and over until every particle was scented. Then a little was sprinkled once or twice a week on the cabbage plants, and the white butterfly that lays the eggs missed them entirely, while other plants in the neighborhood not so treated were overrun.

Where cows are yarded at night in summer they will make a good deal of manure during that season, while under ordinary management much of this is wasted. If the yard is not well bedded liquid excrement is soon dissipated in the hot sun, while the solid portions are dried up so as to be nearly worthless. The manure from a cow during the season is well worth $1 per month for the time she is kept in the barnyard at night. This is far too large a sum to be wasted, especially as the manure thus lost may make the difference between successful and unsuccessful cropping. Manure on the farm ought to be, and is, worth more to the farmer than its marketable value.

How We Grow.

The rapidity with which this country is growing may be understood from the increase in population. The census of 1880 gave the population of the United States in June of that year as 50,155,783, which was 11,597,412 more than in 1870. The Cincinnati *Price-Current* has made an estimate of what it is now, which seems to be nearly correct. For the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the increase of population was almost exactly equivalent to two per cent. gain annually, with the yearly immigration added. The immigration for the years ending June 30, 1880, and the approximate population on June 30, of those years, on the basis of calculation mentioned, is as follows, according to the *Price-Current*:

	Immigration.	Population.
1881	669,431	51,828,001
1882	788,992	53,654,000
1883	603,322	55,330,000
1884	518,592	56,955,000
1885	395,346	58,490,000
1886	328,917	59,988,000

The *Price-Current* explains that "the above figures of immigration for the past year covers only the six ports, of Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, at which the immigration for the preceding year was 349,030, or about ninety per cent. of the final report. Current statistics of immigration embrace no calculation for immigrants arriving from Mexico and British North American Provinces. It is likely the final returns of the Treasury Department will show fully 350,000 for the past year—which would imply that the present population is almost exactly 60,000,000, calculated as mentioned."

In six years, therefore, our population has increased from 50,155,783 to 60,000,000, or nearly 10,000,000; and in the ten years preceding 1880 it increased 11,500,000, making a gain in sixteen years of 21,500,000. As our population was only 38,500,000 in 1870, it has gained over sixty per cent. What influence such an increase in population has upon consumption of products, is not easily to be conceived. Take the case of wheat alone. It is estimated that four and a half bushels of flour per annum are consumed by each man, woman and child in the country. An increase in population of 10,000,000 means that the country must produce 45,000,000 more bushels of wheat for home consumption than it did in 1880. An increase of 21,500,000 in population means an increased wheat consumption at home of 96,750,000 bushels. Just that much more wheat is required to supply the home demand than was needed in 1870. In this we take no account of the additional amount required for seeding the increased area put into wheat raising.—*New York Indicator.*

Old Age in China.

In the late examination for the doctorate a master of arts from Szechuen, 106 years of age turned up. He was accompanied by his wife, ninety years of age, and two sons, eighty and sixty respectively. The graduates showed the family every mark of respect, and they are allowed to wait upon the aged scholar inside the examination stalls. The other students addressed him as lau fu-tse—old master—which title, however, he disclaimed, asserting that he was their comrade. No other country, we presume, could produce a parallel to this. I have not heard whether he was successful. In all such cases the Emperor is wont to confer the degree honoris causa upon the centenarian. One report puts the wife's age at 119, but this indicates too great a disparity in the ages of the old couple. Chinese wives are usually two years older than their husbands; the idea of the mother-in-law being to secure a useful help in the house and a wife of years and discretion, sure to look after her youthful son, now entering into the holy estate of matrimony.—*China Daily News.*

A New London oyster dealer has invented a dredge with which starfish, the greatest enemies of the oyster, can be taken from a bed without disturbing the oyster.

A CITY'S SEWING GIRLS.

SEAMSTRESSES AND THEIR SMALL WAGES IN NEW YORK.

Working Long Hours for a Pittance —Work They Do, and the Prices They Get.

As a rule seamstresses on men's wear receive the least pay, according to the fineness of the work and the extreme care bestowed upon it, though work on some women's garments is illy enough paid. The large tailor and manufacturing establishments give all their work outside, and it is curiously divided up. Some women receive those parts that require special basting. The cutter cuts out so many coats and with them all the linings, buckram and velvet which are necessary, and these are graded in a methodical manner and each size placed by itself. In some cases men do the stitching of the seams, but generally women do that. Then they are all given to the pressers and then to the basters. From them they go to the liners, after which they are sent to the finishers and the buttonhole makers. They are afterward given to those who sew on the buttons, and then others take out the bastings, after which the pressers again have them, and finally the inspector orders the tickets and little silk patch with the firm's name sewn on. Thus ten persons work on each coat. Each part of work is done on a dozen coats and each dozen as soon as finished is fastened together and returned. When the work is returned it is inspected, and if the least imperfection is discerned the mistake must be rectified. The cutter and inspector are well paid, but those who do the work piecemeal only earn about thirty-five to forty cents a day, working constantly and giving half a day to take the work and get more. In one tenement house lives a woman who supports herself and three small children by finishing gentlemen's fine overcoats. She hems the satin linings and sews in the sleeve linings and the velvet collar and puts in several stays, in all setting from eight to ten thousand stitches on each, and earns at most thirty-five cents a day. Out of this she pays $5 a month for rent. She works Sundays too. She sends her babies to a kindergarten, where they are fed, but in the summer the school is closed, and how she lives and keeps them in clothes and fire none but those who live in the same way know. Just now another woman with one child is sharing her room and her rent, which relieves her a little. The man she obtains work from has a factory, also a fine tailoring establishment, and the class of work these women do is for overcoats which cost forty and fifty dollars. Allowing each of the ten workers on each coat ten cents for what she does, and the cutter and inspector each fifty cents, the cost of making a man's fine overcoat is about two dollars. Many manufacturers give all their work to contractors after it is cut out, and they in turn give it out in small parcels to the poor women who do it, and to make money themselves grind them down to the very lowest figure. Other contractors take in large quantities of work, and then hire hands in their own work-room and set them to work there. When the work requires machine stitching they allow the girls the use of machines, charging them so much a day for the use of them, and they pay by the piece always. Some of the work is of the cheapest quality and some of it again of the richest and finest, but however it is the girl's pay remains about the same, just enough to keep body and soul together while living in the most squalid manner. There are immense quantities of this work done in the poorer houses in the city by the mothers of families who cannot leave their little children. In cases of contagious diseases the work goes on just the same, and the germs of sickness can be carried in the fine coat of the society man. Where the girls or women can leave and go into stores or factories they have a chance to earn more money, but on tailoring the pay is cruelly small.

There are several places where shrewd men have bought up a number of old sewing machines, and these they either rent or sell to those who have none, and take their pay in work. For an old machine not worth $10 they will make these unfortunate poor pay from $30 to $50 in work at starvation prices. The work they give is usually men's common drawers and overalls and jumpers, as well as the commonest calico shirts. And they earn the gratitude of these unfortunate women by only retaining half the price of the work toward the payment of these machines each week. Sometimes it takes two years to pay for a ramshackle old machine that these men have bought up for a few dollars, and by the time they get it paid for it is good for nothing at all. Men's shirts are sometimes made by giving out lots of a dozen or so to those who can make them complete, but generally they are given out piecemeal. For instance a dozen pair of wristbands and those little flaps which go at the bottom of the bosoms, the yokes, and then the sleeves and bands together, and finally the bosom, then the body and at last the finishing off. The swiftest and neatest sewer on bands and flaps, with the aid of a first-class machine, can make at home about fifty cents a day, from early morning to 10 at night. Those who do the fells and bodies, in short the other work, earn on an average about the same with the aid of their machines. The shirts when all done but "finishing" require four gussets, six buttonholes and five buttons, and this work is given out in large quantities to women in tenement houses. They are paid for the common ones seven cents a dozen shirts, and for the finest shirts nine to nine and a half cents a dozen shirts—forty-eight gussets, sixty buttons and seventy-two buttonholes!—*New York Mail and Express.*

Boy Inventors.

There are a good many inventions which are the outcome of some boy genius, and the records of the Patent Office show that quite a number of patents have been issued to minors through their guardians. The invention of the valve to a steam engine is said to have been made by a mere boy. The story runs that Newcomen's engine was in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that there was no way to open and close the valve except by means of levers operated by hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy (Humphrey Potter) was hired to work these levers. Although this is not hard work, yet it required his constand attention. As he was working the levers he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction and at the same time he had to open and close the valves. He procured a strong cord, and made one end fast to the proper part of the engine and the other end to the valve lever, and the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after the foreman came around, and saw the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantage of his invention. The idea suggested by the boy's inventive genius was put in a practical form and made the steam engine an automatically working machine.—*Scientific American.*

When to Learn to Ride.

Childhood is not the best time to acquire the art of riding. The muscles are too young and the back too weak. The spine is apt to grow crooked unless a second saddle be adopted, which enables the learner to go alternate days on the off side of the horse, and to this there are many objections. It is a generally accepted idea among English people that riding is like music and literature—the earlier it is learned the better for the learner, and more certain the proficiency desired to be obtained. This is an erroneous idea.—"*Ladies on Horseback.*"

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Striped etamine is a popular fabric.

The rage for black stockings is on the wane.

Tailor made dresses of white pique are being worn this season.

Finer French heeled boots are worn now than before in years.

This autumn all the browns are to shade to yellow rather than red.

Sashes of silk canvas are quite as fashionable as those of ribbon.

Artificial fruits are much used in the decoration of garden hats.

White corduroy makes a very pretty vest to wear with stuff costumes.

Quaint and picturesque costumes remain in high favor for little girls.

Straw shoes and slippers in colors to match one's suit are a decided novelty.

Toe and heel tips of patent leather are much used on walking boots and shoes.

Bengaline silks are very attractive on account of their lightness and durability.

Whip chip braids are very pretty for dressy occasions both for hats or bonnets.

The ballet of the Paris Opera comprises 1,027 women and costs $900,000 a year.

Straw shoes have opened the way for straw laces and other articles of wearing apparel.

In many of the most attractive fabrics the selvage is left on the costume and forms the trimming.

Light blue nun's veiling is trimmed with dark collars such as deep red and dark brown plush stripes.

English ladies who sympathize with Mr. Gladstone wear badges of silver made in the shape of a thistle.

The stylish traveling dress this season is in either pin head checks or hair lines of white on blue or dark brown.

Black crepe lisse used to be worn for mourning neck wear but now it is en regle for a finish to colored costumes.

Waists of watered silk, satin or lace are worn with black skirts; the waists may be either black or of bright colors.

The Russian bang is lighter than the Langtry, and falls in light flat rings in a point on the forehead, leaving the temples bare.

On black silk toilets it is in order to wear full waistcoats, neck and sleeve folds of colored crepe, tinted or white laces or silk mull.

Black and white plaid silks are prettily combined with plain black silks or surahs. Brown and white plaid surahs are used with pongees.

Children's and young girls' dresses are made beautifully and gracefully loose and easy around the waist and in the armholes and sleeves this summer.

Mirrors and pictures are frequently framed very plainly, and draperies are made to hide the plain white pine or other cheap wood frames.

The basket coiffure consists of many small three-plait braids wound round and round the back of the head very flat, so as not to increase its size.

Large sunshades of ecru etamine embroidered in gay colors and lined with red silk will be the fashionable parasol for dress occasions this summer.

Mrs. Hamlin, a granddaughter of Hannibal Hamlin and a daughter of ex-Senator Sawyer, has written a book, the title of which is "A Politician's Daughter."

The gayer the parasol the more fashionable it is, until the most ultra dressers have parasols of blood or poppy red, with yellow silk lining and a yellow bow on top.

The best and only remedy for a "muddy complexion" is strict diet and plenty of healthful exercise. Abandon tea, coffee, all greasy food and sweetmeats.

Short basques with full effects in front are shown on some of the imported costumes. The surplice front is popular, and white vests may be used on dresses of any material.

Pretty costumes of white serge are trimmed with a multitude of rows of silk braid sewn on by machine. These are in no way cheap as they require so much time in their sewing on the galloon.

A pretty conceit in the harvest bonnets is the imitation of the dragon fly and other midget insects. The mystifying effect of these fantastic head coverings constitutes half of their charm.

Some very handsome fans of Brussels and Chantilly lace have the larger designs outlined by small diamonds, a special stitch being worked in the lace to hold the claws that the gems are set in.

A year ago it was the correct thing in London for ladies to be seen on the street with a big mastiff or a St. Bernard dog. Now the big dogs have gone out of fashion and the tiny black and tan is all the rage.

Old wooden chairs can be made attractive by repainting in some solid color, stenciling designs on the back and covering the seat with a cushion of velour of color to match or harmonize with the chair.

Flower epaulettes, fastened with ribbon and wire around the armholes, with a large rose on top and smaller flowers growing less and less as they follow the armhole seam are pretty and seasonable novelties.

Satin stitch is the latest form of embroidery popular and at the same time very effective. A screen of silk bolting cloth on which is embroidered designs in satin stitch is very attractive and pretty for a gift.

Some one has discovered that of the Vassar graduates seventeen are physicians, fifteen school principals, 230 teachers, twelve music teachers, eleven bookkeepers, six artists, four authors, three public readers and two insurance agents.

The managers of the recent New Orleans Exposition have awarded to Miss S. M. Burnham, of East Cambridge, Mass., two diplomas; one for her collection of rare marbles, and the other for her book entiled "Limestones and Marbles."

The very best and most attractive sort of useful work is the darning work on bed and table linen; this is not only beautifying but makes the fabric more enduring. White linen floss is used for this purpose and the outlined figures should be well defined.

After the most exhaustive practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, the gold medal and certificate of highest merit were awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, as the best pain-curing remedy, at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

STEAMERS from some of the Southern ports bring 60,000 to 70,000 big watermelons per trip. The freightage to New York is five cents a melon. Last season one company received $28,000 for watermelon freight, and carried nearly 600,000 melons.

Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates, and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

Of the thousand or more prisoners discharged from Sing Sing prison during the last year and a half there was not one who was not able to sign his name. Many had learned this while at penal service.

Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctors said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

If you are suffering from Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, or Loss of Voice, Dr. Kilmer's Indian Cough Cure (*Consumption Oil*) will relieve quickly—remove the cause and cure. Price 25c., 50. and 1.00.

A heavy growth of hair is produced by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Every description of malarial disorder yields to the curative power of Ayer's Ague Cure.

The Beauty of Woman

is her crown of glory. But alas! how quickly does the nervous debility and chronic weakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features, and emaciate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the faded roses and bring back the graces of youth, "It is Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a sovereign remedy for the diseases peculiar to females. It is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankind—the beauty and the health of woman.

HALF a million wild ducks are annually killed in Southern Louisiana and sent to the New Orleans market.

To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN innovation in minstrelsy has taken place in Montana, where a negro is playing an engagement in which he "whitens up."

Stricture of the urethra, however inveterate or complicated from previous bad treatment, speedily and permanently cured by our new and improved methods. Book, references and terms sent for ten cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A NEGRO in Columbia county, Arkansas, claims to be 125 years old.

Hints to Consumptives.

Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient.

Out-door exercise is earnestly recommended. If you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil, Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we cure this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a natural way, or, in other words, we remove obstruction, while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or noticeable disease. A cough may or may not foreshadow serious evil; take it in its mildest form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its first approach is in whispers unintelligible, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to make itself understood—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, so much the better, as a few do es of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you are far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Haz